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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department
4, Des Vaux Rd. Cent.
Phone 27.

No. 18,776. 號七十七百七千八萬一第 日九十月六年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 26TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號六十二月七年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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1463

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EGYPTIAN
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T R E Y E R

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Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS.	
5.50 p.m. and 6.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half Hour.	
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" " " "
6.00 " to 6.30 " "	" " " "
6.30 " to 8.30 " "	" " " "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
SUNDAYS.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexander's Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars. Cars can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or Comprodor Order representing Bank
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
1894

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Through Express. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Through Express. p.m.	No. 23 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.30
SHEK LUNG	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45
Shum Chun	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50	dep. 7.50
Shung Shui	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.00
Panling	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.10
Tai Po Market	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.20
Tai Po	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.30
Shatin	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.40
Yuenai	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.50	dep. 8.50
Hung Hom	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.00
KOWLOON	arr. 11.10	arr. 9.05	arr. 8.30	arr. 8.00	arr. 7.30	arr. 7.00	arr. 6.30	arr. 6.00	arr. 5.30	arr. 5.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Local. a.m.	No. 10 Through Express. a.m.	No. 12 Local. p.m.	No. 14 Through Express. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Through Express. p.m.
Last Ferry	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 5.30
KOWLOON	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 5.40
Hung Hom	dep. 5.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 5.50
Yuenai	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 6.00
Shatin	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.10	dep. 6.10
Tai Po Market	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.20	dep. 6.20
Tai Po	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 6.30
Shatin	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 6.40
Yuenai	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 6.50
Hung Hom	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 7.00
SHEK LUNG	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10	dep. 7.10
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	arr. 11.00	arr. 10.10	arr. 9.30	arr. 8.50	arr. 8.00	arr. 7.30	arr. 7.00	arr. 6.30	arr. 6.00	arr. 5.30

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanling dep.	8.00	8.30	2.50	Shataukok dep.	7.10	10.15	5.00
Shataukok arr.	6.55	6.30	2.50	Fanling arr.	8.05	11.10	6.00



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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 80 and 20 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	15,000 tons.	15,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	520 feet.	520 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	55 "	55 "	55 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	25 "	25 "	25 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimomura).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMOMURA.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	285 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 50 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt
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Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
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FOR the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket
from Hongkong to Canton and Macao, and Chinese Currency \$11.80 available one way
by Railway, and the other by the Company's vessels will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

FRIDAY, 26TH JULY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN" 4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

SATURDAY, 27TH JULY, 1918.

8 a.m. "HONAM" 8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"

SUNDAY, 28TH JULY, 1918.

10 p.m. "FATSHAN" 4.30 p.m. "HEUNGSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted)
a.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).
a.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 2 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Macao, or
from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

1461

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality
containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal
components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than
Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions, analyzed by the Government
Analyst and found to be free from adulteration and from the presence of injurious
ingredients and fit for human consumption.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

1327

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric
Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms
(all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be
surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TORO KIKEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN
PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS AND
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, CONTINENTAL
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers
accommodation is in the connecting vessel
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
conveying Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
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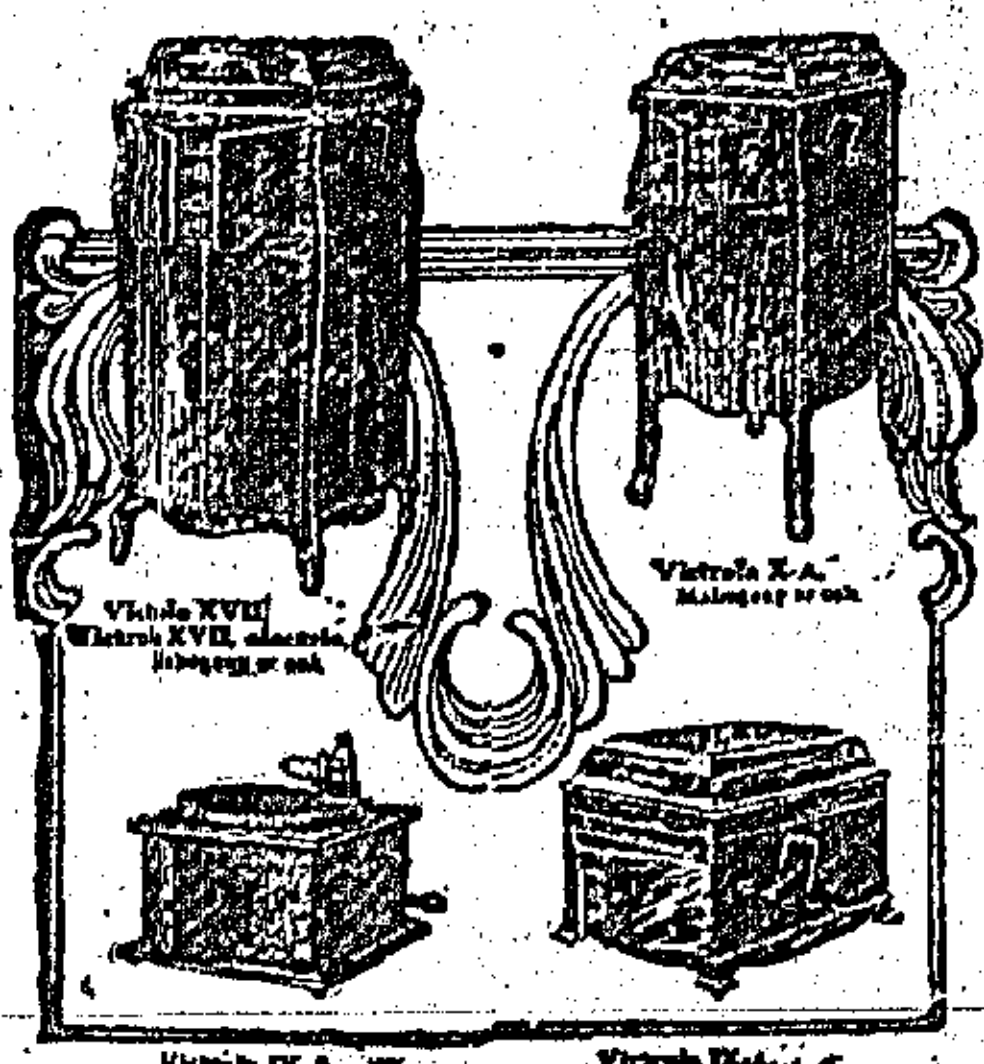
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FLAG & SAILMAKER.

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VICTOR AGENTS.

Go to bed happy.

Get up happy.

WEAR A

Loose-Fitting

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SLEEPING SUIT

Made from a cool thin fabric that lets the air through. Cut on full free lines that prevent tightness at any point.

The comfiest slumber suit to be had, and only \$2.25 per suit at

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Men's Wear Specialists,

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LA MINERVA

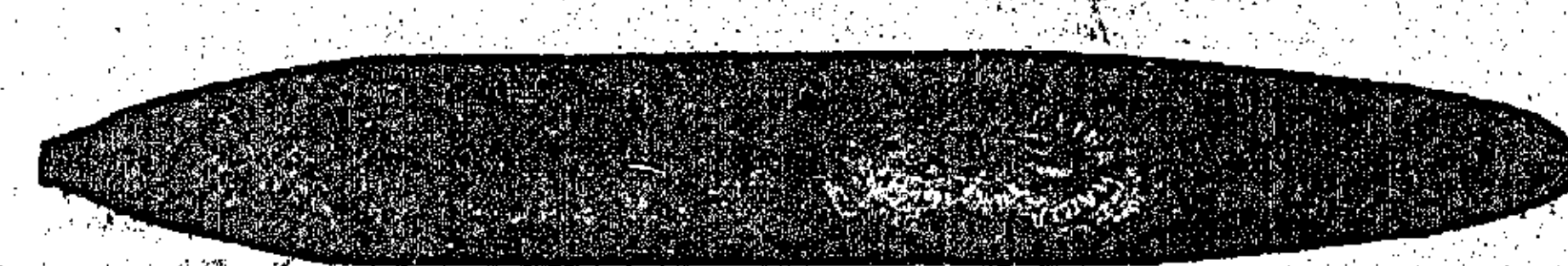
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ESTABLISHED 1882.



EPICURES

A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR in Boxes of 25 \$2.



REINA MARIA

EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING in Boxes of 50 \$4.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "NANKING"

(AMERICAN REGISTRY 14,000 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG TO MANILA

on or about 30th July.

RETURNING FROM

MANILA TO HONGKONG

on or about 5th August.

FARE ONE WAY G\$25.00 APPROXIMATELY H.K. \$33.00 ONLY.

" RETURN G\$40.00 " H.K. \$52.00 "

This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea voyage to Manila and return, requiring only a fortnight's time, at an extraordinarily low rate. Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

New Steamer, Huge Cabins, American Officers, Comfort, Safety.

For further information regarding this service apply to—

Prince's Building, 100 House Street, Telephone 1244.

O. H. BITTER, Agent.

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THE APPEAL TRIBUNAL. MESSRS. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. APPEAL REFUSED.

The Governor-in-Council sat in the Council Chamber yesterday morning to consider an appeal by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire from the decision of the Conscription Tribunal that no exemption should be granted to J. R. Johnstone, R. W. McIntyre and R. J. Rawlinson. The Tribunal also decided that exemption should not be granted to H. J. Nairn, but arrangements have been made to have his case re-considered.

H.E. the Governor presided, and there were also present H.E. the General Officer Commanding, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Public Works, and Sir Paul Chater. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. N. J. Stubb and Mr. C. H. P. Hay were also present as Assessors.

Mr. Ross Thomson and Mr. G. M. Young represented the firm.

H.E. the Governor (to Mr. Ross Thomson)—The Tribunal has decided that three men in your firm should not be exempted. You have appealed against that decision and you have sent us a memorandum, which we have considered. Take the case of Mr. Johnstone first. He is in the China Navigation Shipping office.

Mr. Ross Thomson said that since the appeal papers had been sent in further information had reached them, which he would like to take the opportunity of submitting. The first statements sent to the Tribunal were made as short and as concise as possible and they then shortly stated the facts in the form they thought would be most suitable, but it now appeared that they were wrong in that and that it would have been a great deal better if more detailed information had been supplied. They had given that detail in the statement which had now been sent in, but he wished to add a few further facts. The firm's business here was confined to a small number of lines. They were not general merchants and did not buy or sell any goods, for the business was confined to insurance and shipping in all its forms; building ships, repairing them, managing and handling them. There was also the sugar refinery business. The insurance business was a large one and they represented some five or six British companies of fire insurance and four or five marine insurance companies. The staff of that department had been reduced to a minimum and there were no men of military age employed in it, so that he did not think that it needed any further reference. Five-sixths of the firm's other staff was concerned with shipping business and the remaining one-sixth with the business of managing the Taikoo Sugar Refinery. As the Sugar Refinery concerned the smaller staff he would refer to that first. The sugar refinery business in the Far East was inaugurated in this Colony and the Colony had for many years a monopoly in the Far East. The Taikoo establishment was the largest in Asia, but those happy days had gone and the monopoly had long passed away. For the past twenty years there had been competition from other quarters. Formerly Hongkong supplied all the refined sugar that went to Japan, but now Japan had established refineries of her own. Formosa was also a great sugar producing country, and there also sugar refineries had been established. That had compelled them to change their methods of doing business, and under these competitive conditions a great deal more work was imposed upon the office staff, and he submitted that to conduct the business with a head office staff of less than three men was simply out of the question. Three men in that office were all holding positions of trust. If the refinery was forced to curtail its activities—reduce its work—some hundreds of local workmen would be thrown out of employment, apart from any other consideration. It was one of the largest industries and labour employers in the Colony and was, he believed, recognised as a very important asset of the Colony. Four-fifths of the remainder of the staff were occupied with shipping, and all the shipping they handled with the exception of one steamer on the Canton river was doing direct Government work. Dealing with the China Navigation Company, which owned and managed coasting and river vessels only, all the ships with the exception of river craft were on full or

liner requisition to the British Government. More than fifty vessels were to be employed, and to run such a business it would be absolutely necessary that there should be a reasonably efficient staff. If there was not, the greatest dangers would be incurred; there would be delays, confusion, loss, and the service conducted in the interest of the Government would be interfered with. With regard to the importance attached to that work he would like to read a letter from the Ministry of Shipping to the Controller of Passports in connection with the granting of a passport to one of their returned men who arrived here a few days ago. There was a question as to a passport being granted to that man in England as a result of the Man-Power Bill and an appeal was made to the Ministry of Shipping to see whether they could assist.

(The letter containing a strong recommendation from the Ministry of Shipping to the Passport Office to the effect that the member of the firm's staff then in England should receive a passport was read.)

Replying to His Excellency, Mr. Thomson said that this man's age was, he thought, about 34 or 35. He had been a long time in the East. With regard to the ocean steamers, the agencies of the Ocean and China Mutual Steamship Companies of Liverpool, all the steamers of those lines that had not been directly taken up by the Government for transport work were under liner requisition to the Government and were working under similar conditions to the China Navigation Company. The boats that were running under liner requisition and coming to China, Japan and maintaining the service across the Pacific, had carried a great number of troops, many thousands of coolies and essential food-stuffs for Great Britain. They were only filled with essential cargo urgently needed in Great Britain. The Hongkong office had the control of those lines for the Far East and had a great deal of work to do. They controlled all the business done in the Far East, including Shanghai, Japan, the ports of the Pacific coast of America, Singapore, the Straits Settlements, Java and Colombo. The work of the department had not decreased, and the risks arising from excessive reduction of the staff were even greater than in the case of coasting vessels, because they were larger vessels making longer voyages and in more direct communication with Great Britain. He had endeavoured to obtain some figures regarding British tonnage which came into the port of Hongkong, and as far as he could make out about 3,000 vessels arrived during 1917. Of that number 689 were handled by his firm, which was a proportion of over twenty per cent. This shipping department had been doing a great deal of additional work for the Government. A number of ships had been built here and they had seen to the manning and the question of supplies. Ships were being built in Japan and their Japan office had been superintending the work connected with those vessels in consultation with the controlling office here. At the beginning of the war, as men began to go on service, their Head Office instructions had been to obtain women and trained Chinese to fill the gaps wherever possible, and in response to that they had taken on eleven women in the Hongkong office. It was not possible to get highly trained women locally and they had gone as far as Canada for some of them. They had also brought on for superior positions nine additional Chinese who were now working in the European office. They had utilised the services of women and Chinese to the fullest possible extent. From the office staff in the Far East, and he meant purely the office staff, thirty-eight men had gone to the front and two more in the North were now about to leave. Of those, twelve had gone from the Hongkong office. For the superior positions they had always found it necessary to obtain home-trained men, and that was a principle on which they had been working for many years. Of the men being considered one of them, Mr. Johnstone, was a local youth and was the only local youth they had. He had been with them for three years and was 21 years of age. Mr. McIntyre had had eight years' business experience, four years of which was in the East and four years at home. Mr. Rawlinson had had nine years' business experience, four years here and five years at home. In

Great Britain at the present time the importance of such work as those men were doing was fully and freely recognised. Only the other day he came across a Home appeal addressed to workers overseas which struck him as interesting. He would quote a passage:—"That liner from this country must be reloaded to return here at the earliest possible moment. Your workers of all grades ashore and afloat, you can get that ship round in record time if you will; at any rate, you can make sure that she will be ready to sail on schedule, and we ask you to do it. Even you clerks in your offices, don't think you cannot help, because you can. You can make sure that all those consignment notes and bills of lading are right and that nothing is hung up at the ship for want of papers. Let no-one imagine that any of this is trifling; it is not. There is no line of human endeavour in which little things may lead to more tragic consequences than in ships. While we are so short of shipping nothing that makes for the efficiency of the shipping we have left, however small it may appear in itself, is unimportant."

In that matter the firm felt it was their duty to bring those facts to the Tribunal's notice. If their appeal was overruled and the men were taken away from shipping it might lead to difficulties and serious consequences in connection with the shipping traffic they handled for the Government. As the consequences might be very serious it was imperative that they should be able to say that they had fully pointed out all the dangers and difficulties. That was the reason why they had made the appeal. The men themselves were anxious to go if it were decided that it was proper for them to do so. They were all before the Commission last year. They were not appealing to the Tribunal to allow those men to escape from an unpleasant duty. It was just the opposite, for they were trying to convince the Tribunal that it would be wrong to let them go and that their proper place was to continue in the useful work they were doing. Mr. Thomson went on to draw the Tribunal's attention to the fact that none of the companies the firm represented were registered locally, but were registered in Great Britain, and thus became subject to full Imperial taxation. The earnings of the companies did not merely go to benefit cosmopolitan shareholders resident in the Far East. They bore the full burden of Imperial taxation, including income tax and excess profits tax, from which very large revenue accrued to the Imperial Treasury. On hearing the decision of the Tribunal he had telegraphed to the Head Office in London saying that four men were being taken, although subsequently they had been informed that Mr. Nairn's case was being reconsidered, and the reply he had received was: "Nairn especially essential to retain, also Rawlinson. Do your utmost. Staff, your port, China and Japan already reduced to breaking point even without extra Government work, present and prospective. Fully expect would be exempted if here." This expectation was in line with the terms of the letter from the Ministry of Shipping already quoted. Mr. Thomson said that even if after his arguments they decided to take some men away he suggested they should take Mr. Johnstone, the least experienced man in the office, and grant temporary exemption to Mr. McIntyre, so that in the meantime Mr. Davis, who was a sick man going away, could return and carry on the work. He felt confident that if all the information he had now produced had been placed before the Tribunal their decision would have been different. He had explained the matter to the fullest extent and he could now only leave it in the hands of those present.

H.E. the Governor—I should just like to read a telegram from the Controller of Shipping. The Controller of Shipping represents that the maintenance of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire is of high national importance and is of the opinion that national interests demand that all the men necessary to efficiently carry on the work should remain unhindered as under present conditions such people cannot be provided from Great Britain. The Shipping Controller, however, adds, that he does not wish to raise "any question of individual cases on which the local authorities are, of course, best judges." Now, in the first place, I would like to mention that if these men were in England—Johnstone, McIntyre and Rawlinson—all of them being under 26 years of age, they would have been taken without any further question. The need for men has been so great that, as you may have seen from the Home papers, so many agricultural labourers were taken that the agriculturalists represented to the British Government that too many had been taken and that the crops and so on would suffer. We all know that the food supply is a vital necessity in this war; yet the reply of Sir Auckland Geddes to these people was "We must have men," and they took them leaving the agriculturalists to do the best they could. The whole of what you have said would be an extremely powerful argument against taking any of the senior staff in your office. We do not want to be told by the Controller of Shipping that shipping in this Colony is of vital necessity. We know that. We have been brought up on that doctrine, but it is impossible for me, at any rate in this room, to believe that a youth, locally engaged, twenty years of age, is indispensable. I find that your pre-war staff in this department was five and is now four, including Mr. Johnstone. I would like to ask you whether you have engaged any ladies in this department?

Mr. Ross Thomson—No. There is a Canadian lady referred to, but she is not included in those figures. She is not in the shipping branch of the office. If she

is included the correct statement as regards the staff at the outbreak of war would be six.

H.E. the Governor—There is one lady. Now I would like to ask you whether you have made any attempt to get a substitute for Mr. Johnstone?

Mr. Ross Thomson—No, sir.

H.E. the Governor—Why have you not done so?

Mr. Ross Thomson—I want to know where I am. Moreover, I do not see much chance of obtaining a satisfactory substitute and I should have to consult the Head Office.

H.E. the Governor—As a practical man—I do not happen to be a business man, but I have had 25 years' experience of Government Service—it will take a very great deal to convince me that a youth of 20 years of age, whose work, I venture to say, is principally clerical, cannot be substituted. I have before me a list of names.

Mr. Ross Thomson—In that office, sir, the main question is experience. This young man has been there for three years. He is not a great business man; that is not contended, but the substitution which you speak of would, in my opinion, be much easier in a smaller business. In a smaller business the man who is acting as a substitute can work out his own salvation. In a large business, departmentally worked, the substitute man has to be a cog in a machine; he has to fit in and if he does not he not only does not perform his own work but he interferes with others performing theirs.

H.E. the Governor—I understand that. At the same time there are striking examples of substitution in Hongkong. Take a big institution—the Bank. Banking business is much more expert business than the business in a shipping office, and there have been some very notable examples of substitution there, and they are working very well, according to the reports made to me. They were substitutes taken at very short notice. I have in my hand a list of all sorts of people, men over-age who have had large business experience. One of these men had shipping experience in Butterfield & Swire for over 10 years, and yet you have not taken the trouble even to enquire what local material there is to enable these three young men to go and do what is the most important thing in the world at the present moment.

Mr. Ross Thomson—It is not a question of taking trouble. I am not yet in a position to make such inquiries. I should like to consult my Head Office.

H.E. the Governor—Very well, let us go on to the case of Mr. McIntyre. He is only 25 years of age.

Mr. Ross Thomson—He has been working in the business for eight years.

H.E. the Governor—Twenty-five years of age. In the Ocean Steamship office you have four Europeans now against six before the war. How many women have you taken on in that office since the war?

Mr. Ross Thomson—One.

H.E. the Governor—Again I have to put to you the question whether you have taken any steps to find a substitute for the junior clerk, 25 years of age, in the shipping office of the Ocean Steamship Company.

Mr. Ross Thomson—The answer is the same as with regard to Johnstone. But you say "this junior clerk." Will you permit me to say that that is a misnomer for a man who has had eight years' business experience and is 25 years of age. If he is not worth something by that time he never will be. That man is doing important work and we have only men doing important work at the present time. All the subordinate positions, as I said just now, are taken over by women and Chinese. A man 25 years old, working in a large business, with eight years' experience, if he is not then competent to run important business he never will be.

H.E. the Governor—There are men on the substitution list who have even more than eight years' business experience and there are men of considerable experience in the Government Service—which is a bad training ground—who are available for substitution. Our experience in other directions has been that these men pick up work extremely quickly and are giving great satisfaction. I am now going on to the case of Mr. Rawlinson. What you have to say about Mr. Rawlinson is very striking. The firm says he was transferred to the office of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery to replace Mr. Davis. Mr. Rawlinson, the firm says, occupied a very important desk in the shipping office, where he was in charge of the collection of all the freights earned by steamers—I mention incidentally that that does not sound to me very technical work. To replace Mr. Rawlinson, the firm put on trial—the work being purely clerical, those are the words used in the memorandum—a trained capable business woman from Canada. The firm goes on to say that this lady has proved very satisfactory in the position. Now this Mr. Rawlinson had had no experience in the sugar refinery work.

Mr. Ross Thomson—He had already worked in the sugar department.

H.E. the Governor—Anyway he was doing in the Ocean Steamship Company's office work which though so very important was purely clerical.

Mr. Ross Thomson—I think we do not quite understand each other in regard to the word clerical. I mean that the work had to be done sitting at a desk.

H.E. the Governor—I understand that.

Mr. Ross Thomson—My own work is purely clerical. Mr. Stubb's is purely clerical in the sense that it is used.

H.E. the Governor—So is mine.

Mr. Ross Thomson—It simply means sedentary work.

H.E. the Governor—The pre-war staff of the China Sugar Refinery was five Europeans and it is now three Europeans with three ladies engaged since the war. I put it to you that by increasing the number of these ladies and drawing upon the substitution list, which is an extraordinarily strong one, it would be a very easy matter to find a substitute for this

25 year old, eight-year experienced Mr. Rawlinson. I understand you have not tried to get substitutes because it involves communication with the Head Office.

Mr. Ross Thomson—It involves a number of things.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—There is another question I would like to put to you. Is it not a fact that one of your what we might call senior staff is about to go on leave?

Mr. Ross Thomson—I am not aware of anyone about to go on leave.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I do not wish to mention names. Is there anyone on leave at present?

Mr. Ross Thomson—Not that I know, in addition to Mr. Edkins and Mr. Nuttall.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Perhaps the third member is going on transfer somewhere else.

Mr. Ross Thomson—Do you refer to Mr. Fisher? He is going. Mr. Taylor has come out to relieve him. Certain transfers have to be made in the business from one port to another. These transfers are arranged between August and November in the previous year and are usually carried out in the Spring. It was then arranged that Mr. Fisher should go to take up certain duties in the Shanghai office. Mr. Taylor, who was at home on leave, was to come out in the Spring to take up the position Mr. Fisher held here. He was delayed by illness and only arrived a week ago. He takes Mr. Fisher's duties, and Mr. Fisher was at once to go to Shanghai to take up duties there, but in the meantime our agent in Swatow has broken down and has to leave the port. Mr. Fisher is to go temporarily to Swatow to relieve the agent there and upon the agent's return Mr. Fisher will proceed to Shanghai. That is the position with regard to Mr. Fisher.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—What you have said shows the vast difference between Mr. Taylor's importance to the firm and this young man's whose case we are now considering. I can well understand the Ministry of Shipping facilitating the granting of passports to a man of 35 years of age and who may be described as one of your senior staff. But I am as certain as I am that I am sitting here that it had been a question of obtaining pass ports for any of these young men they would not have got them. The only other remark that I have to make is that it was extremely interesting to hear your valuable statement of your case, but although more detailed it does not really contain any essentials that were not before the Tribunal, and the Tribunal, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, who asked for this consideration, has upon it no less than six experienced business men, men who know thoroughly the ins and outs of all sorts of business in this Colony. And yet these six men, with unanimity, decided that these three young men could be spared without any exemption whatever. I would add to that that unfortunately we had not foregone to take the people who were enrolled straight away to their destination, but as far as India is concerned to which some of these men will have to go there will probably be a considerable interval before they leave this place, if they do leave it. Finally I would ask you, as far as I am personally concerned, to get the authority of your people at home to draw upon this excellent list of substitutes. It contains the name of a somewhat prominent Civil Servant. I do not suppose you have been influenced by the slender published against him to under-value him. I am quite sure he could replace anyone of these three men.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Mr. Ross Thomson objects to substitution. Perhaps he could tell us what those objections are. Mr. Ross Thomson—They are numerous. I understand that the men on this list are all over-age men or unfit. It would be very difficult for an over-age man to go into a subordinate position in such an office as ours. For instance, let us suppose Mr. Johnstone was unfit and was remaining in the office. An over-age man would have to come in and work under him. That does not conduce to smooth working. Some of these men, you tell me, are highly trained business men, and what I say does not apply to them. There are others without commercial experience. We have had a good deal of experience of trying to use that class of man. For instance, at the hearing of the case by the Tribunal reference was made to Mr. Herbert who left us recently. I wish you to clearly understand that I have nothing to say against that young man. He was a very nice fellow. He had been at Charterhouse and to Oxford or Cambridge from where he had taken his degree. He had been a schoolmaster for some years, had an excellent knowledge of Latin and Greek and spoke French almost like a Frenchman. We tried him from department to department, but owing to his lack of early business training he could not fit in with our requirements and in the end he realised it himself.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—On the list are men and women. We would particularly bring to your notice one who is a highly qualified and certificated schoolmistress. She does not want to teach. Her ambition lies in a different direction, and at this juncture, Mr. Ross Thomson, these men and women want to take the places of men who can be released to go and fight for their country. If I had time I would do anything—break stones on the road, if I could release by so doing a stone-breaker to go and fight. These are people who unfortunately cannot go to fight. They are either unfit or are of the female sex.

Mr. Ross Thomson—We have already shown our willingness to employ women wherever we can. We employ 11. I do not think any business in the Far East can show anything like it.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—I think you are very wise.

Mr. Ross Thomson—We have done it. H.E. THE GOVERNOR—So have I. I have sent 11 schoolmasters to fight and I was told that to replace these men by women would lead to all sorts of want

of control and want of discipline. That is all nonsense. They have done exceptionally well. A woman can do anything a man can do.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (to Mr. Ross Thomson)—How does the work of the China Navigation office now compare with the pre-war work?

Mr. Ross Thomson—Roughly, as the staff is now from five to four.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—And in the Ocean Steamship department?

Mr. Ross Thomson—That is badly under-manned. I should say the work has not been reduced. We are doing so much Government work.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—With regard to the hours worked, of course it may be that the hours worked formerly do not allow of any increase. I should like to know what is the case.

Mr. Ross Thomson—The great bulk of the work in a shipping office has to be done in business hours, but the men in the office do work overtime when the business requires it. Almost any evening if you were passing through late you would find one or two men there. I passed out something after six last night and men were working there. But overtime work is bad work and if you make the men work overtime they are not fit to do proper work in regular office hours. It has to go on, but the less we see of it the better.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—You will find it very hard to convince the Attorney-General on that matter. There is only one other point. Do you happen to know anything about the Dominion Bank of Canada?

Mr. Ross Thomson—I cannot remember having had any transactions with it.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—It is a very large bank and employs a very large staff. I happen to know at the present moment that that bank has only four of the senior staff left. There are 36 women now running the bank. One of these women is a young girl—Miss Pybus—daughter of old Captain Pybus, who was well-known to all of us. She has risen in that bank in nine months to the position which is called in Canada a teller—the principal cashier of the whole bank, a very responsible position. That shows you what can be done when stern necessity drives.

Mr. Ross Thomson—We have been sending to Canada for women in our business. We are the only firm that has done that as far as I know. These trained capable women are very valuable. The Council then considered the matter in private and, subsequently, H.E. THE GOVERNOR, addressing Mr. Ross Thomson, said—We have carefully considered the representations made. The decision of the Governor-in-Council is to uphold the decision of the Tribunal. In the case of Mr. Rawlinson, I will just mention that there will be no opportunity for him leaving the Colony for at least a month and probably six weeks.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—I think it ought to be reported that the Assessors in the case of Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Rawlinson do not agree.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR—Yes. It was subsequently stated that the Assessors were desirous that the men referred to should have three months' exemption.

The Council then adjourned.

GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

TO-DAY'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—China Light & Power Co., Ltd.

G. Stark—medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

3.40 p.m.—Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ltd.

J. Borthwick } medically fit.
L. J. Blackburn } (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

3.50 p.m.—Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.

G. A. Dumbarton—medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

4 p.m.—Messrs. Leigh & Orange.

G. G. Wood—medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm.)

4.15 p.m.—Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

R. Hall—medically fit. Rejected as unfit for service.—P. D. Sutherland and J. J. Gibbons.

The following men of military age are absent from the Colony on leave.—F. G. Turnbull.

4.30 p.m.—Taikoo Dockyard & Engineering Co., Ltd.

G. T. Bird } medically fit.
G. Gerrard }
C. W. Brown }
R. Wallace }
D. M. Mackay }
W. Weir }
J. B. Spiera }
J. Stewart }
G. W. Milne }
A. Chalmers }
A. M. Henderson }
D. Austin }
G. Rodger }
R. K. Duncan }
G. Grett }
W. Brown }
W. McKay }
Rejected as unfit for service.—R. H. Cousins, C. C. Nelson, J. McCormack, J. A. Hunter, J. MacLachlan, K. E. Greig, J. Russell, A. Hamilton, A. Stalker, J. B. Ramsay, J. W. Paton, G. E. Brown, F. Soutar, J. P. Middleton, P. W. R. Ramsay, A. Aitchison, J. T. Green, J. Millar, J. F. Allen, W. J. Eldridge, W. Lyle, P. Anderson, N. McArthur, W. J. Clarke, J. Grimshaw, D. Lyle, W. R. Oswald, W. H. Prowse, C. Dickens, A. R. Osborne, and E. A. Gibbs.

The following men of military age in this firm have not yet been medically examined.—A. F. Goldfinch and J. C. Ferguson.

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT GLENDINNING.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

THE RESCUE OF MRS. GLENDINNING.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Police-Sergeant T. Glendinning, who was murdered at Tai O on July 17th. Simultaneously an inquest was held on the body of P. B. Bhiga Singh (the constable who, it is stated, shot Sergeant Glendinning.)

The following were the jury:—Messrs. H. J. Rowe, A. M. de Soares, and D. E. M. de Souza.

Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse (acting Captain-Superintendent of Police) and Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., were present on behalf of the Police.

The Coroner, addressing the jury, said that on July 16th, an Indian constable, B18, Bhiga Singh, was produced before him (the Coroner) by Sergeant Glendinning and charged on two counts—one, with larceny of some property belonging to the Police Station; and the other with the larceny of property belonging to employees at the station. Following on the charge, he was allowed out on a personal bond and was permitted to go to Tai O to get his effects, as he had been transferred to Hongkong. On the following morning at 10 a.m., when everything was quiet, he is alleged to have gone into the guard-room, dressed in multi, and there shot the Sergeant. About four hours later, the Police launch arrived and found out what had occurred. In giving their verdict, the jury were at liberty to record any opinion on the conduct of any of the officers concerned in this matter and also on any other points which they wished to bring forward.

Dr. H. Macfarlane deposed that he made a post mortem examination of the body of the Indian constable. There was a bullet wound below the abdomen which passed through the liver and out at the side of the spine. The cause of death was haemorrhage. Witness gathered from the nature of the wound that it was caused by a bullet.

Mr. Woodhouse—Could it have been inflicted by a 303 Service carbine?—Witness: It is difficult for me to say, as the bullet spreads. I concluded the shot was fired from close quarters.

Sergeant-Major Bhagat Singh, of the Hongkong Police Force, gave evidence of identification.

Dr. C. W. McKenny deposed that there were two bullet wounds in the body of the deceased Sergeant Glendinning. That which caused death was the wound in the right side of the skull, slightly above the temple. The skull was fractured at this spot, and the brain matter was protruding. There was another wound on the right side of the chest. There was no evidence to show that the bullet was fired at close-range. The bullet appeared to have been fired from a 303 Service carbine.

Sergeant W. Pitt stated that he identified the body of Sergeant Glendinning at the Government Civil Hospital.

Sergeant J. Perkins said—At 1.45 p.m. on July 17th, I was on the No. 1 launch at Sum Chun, and I heard the Tai O ferry, U-sang, blow four blasts. I proceeded in her direction—that is to Tai O. The Indian Sergeant from Tai O who was on the launch informed me that P. B. A48 Glendinning had been shot by P. B. B18. I then proceeded to Tai O, where I arrived at about 2.30 p.m., and saw that the station was on fire.

The Coroner—The station was quite a landmark was it not?—Witness: There is no other building near by. I landed at Tai O with an armed party. After leaving the launch I met the Chinese interpreter of Tai O and he informed me that he had not heard anyone moving in the station for a long time, but that he had heard shots at the station. I had told another detective to go to Castle Peak and ring for assistance, but when I met the interpreter I counter-manded the order. We then advanced towards the station, and found the gate locked. We scattered out and went round to the back of the station.

Mr. King—Did you see Mrs. Glendinning before that time?—Witness: Yes, we saw Mrs. Glendinning waving from the window as we landed.

She was in the section of the verandah of the window which was not on fire?—Yes.

Mr. King stated that the whole station was surrounded by a barbed-wire fencing containing two gates, both of which are not nearer than 40 or 50 yards to the station building itself.

Witness, continuing, said—We could not see anyone moving from the back,

and the fire was getting gradually worse. We then went round and broke open the eastern gate. We went along to the front of the station, opposite to where Mrs. Glendinning was standing with her child in her arms. There was no ladder, so we pulled out some old boxes from the out-houses and piled them up till we were able to reach her.

The Coroner—Her retreat was absolutely cut off from the stair-case?—Witness: Yes; the only place that was safe she was standing in. Mrs. Glendinning then went into the village with a Chinese woman. We went along to the Indian quarters and discovered the Indian constable lying dead in his bed. He was the only person in the room. P. C. Cassim went into his room and I went into the charge-room. I did not see anybody else at the time. The place was getting thick with smoke. I then found Glendinning sitting, dead, in an upright position with his head hanging down. An open book containing the morning reports was on the table. This was covered with blood. I looked round the room and noticed the safe open, and its contents—money, etc.—in disorder. I called the men to get the bodies outside. There were three Indian policemen, the Tai O interpreter, and a number of fisher-men. One of the Indian constables was supposed to be on guard at the Police-station, but I found him standing on the Tai O pier. Sergeant Glendinning's body was put into a coffin, and the Indian's was put on a stretcher. They were then removed to the No. 2 launch. I left P. C. Cassim in charge at the station, while I went to Tai O village and got Mrs. Glendinning and her baby; took them on board, and proceeded to Hongkong.

Mr. King—Did you send a message from Castle Peak to Hongkong for assistance?—Witness: I shouted to the coxswain to proceed to Castle Peak and telephone to the Police.

Mr. King here explained that Castle Peak was the nearest telephone station to Tai O. It was only a marshed station guarded by Indians.

Mr. King—When you landed how many of the station Indians did you find with arms? You have mentioned one Indian station guard. Had they any arms on them?—Witness: I did not notice them there; only one of them was armed, and he ought to have been the station guard.

How many Indians did you see altogether?—I cannot say; I think three at first and more later on. After we arrived at the station the Indians returned and attempted to save their kit from the fire.

You are quite positive that there was no-one inside the gate at the time you broke it open?—There was no sign of any one there. I looked round but did not see anyone.

Except Mrs. Glendinning?—Yes. As you landed you found some of the Chinese with arms?—Yes, they were fisher-men who had armed themselves and gone to the assistance of the interpreter.

The Coroner—From where did they get the fire-arms?

Mr. King—There are licensed arms issued to junks.

Mr. King (to witness)—Did you examine the body of B18 at the station?—Witness: I examined the body and found a bullet wound in the left side of the chest.

Was the body warm?—Yes. Were the limbs stiff?—No.

It was recently dead?—Yes. The foreman of the jury wished to know whether the room in which the Indian was found dead had been locked. Witness replied in the negative.

Was there any trail of blood, as if the deceased Indian had walked into the room after shooting himself?—No.

Is there no direct telephonic, or other communication between the Tai O station and Hongkong, or some other larger station, say Castle Peak?—There is no telephonic at Tai O station. There is only one at Castle Peak.

What is the distance, roughly?—About 14 to 15 miles by water.

Is there any other means of communication from Tai O?—There are rockets and signals of distress from Tai O. There are also flags. A flag signal is shown during the day and a red light is shown at night.

The Coroner—From where can the signals be sent?—Witness: The nearest point is from Cheung Chow, about 4 or 5 miles distant. At police-launch visits the place once in 48 hours.

Mr. King mentioned that there was a sub-station at Chung Ting.

Mr. King also added that he was awaiting instructions regarding a breach of discipline and duty in the part of anyone connected with the station. Then the Police would be able to decide the question as to whether they should put in certain witnesses or not. The usual strength of the Tai O Police-station was eleven, but on the morning of the murder there were twelve men present. That was to say, one man—an extra-man—had left from Hongkong with Sergeant Glendinning as a relief to B18, who was ordered back to Hongkong. He did not think the inquiry would be finished for two or three days more.

The Coroner then adjourned the inquiry till 2.15 p.m. to-day.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 4.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FURNISHING DEPT.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

CRETONNES

NEW DESIGNS

TAFETTAS

AND

COLOURINGS.

CASEMENT CLOTHS

ALL

SHADES.

LACE CURTAINS

NEW PATTERNS.

VITRAGE AND

DAINTY DESIGNS

BRISE BISE NETS

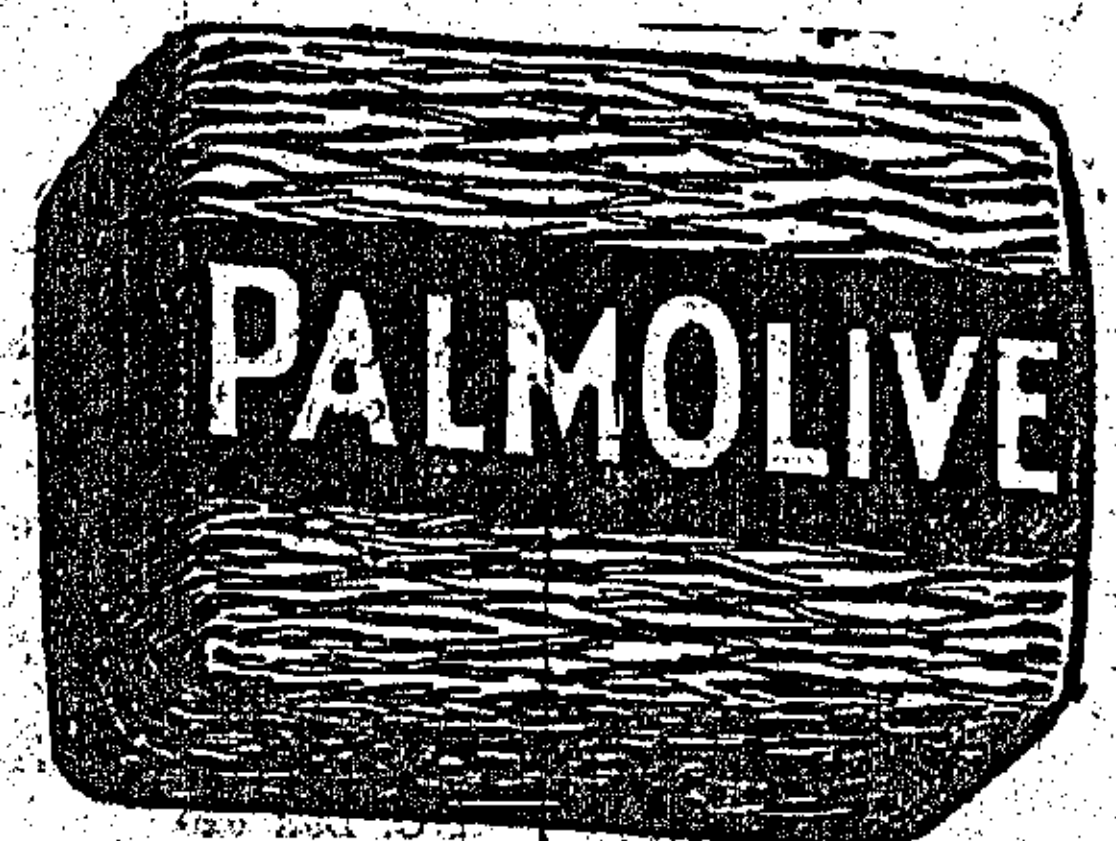
AND

INEXPENSIVE.

MOSQUITO NETTING, SHEETING, QUILTS, ICE BLANKETS, SCOURERS, GLASS AND PANTRY CLOTHS, DAMASK TABLECLOTHS AND NAPKINS, BATH AND FACE TOWELS, ETC.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

PALMOLIVE SOAP



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NEW DESIGNS IN

BABY

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ROOMY
STYLES

CARRIAGES

DARK BLUE, DARK GREEN, WINE, COFFEE, TAN.

INEXPENSIVE GO-CARS.

THE HERRING—HALL—MARVIN

SAFE

STANDS UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD TO-DAY.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK—PRICES ON APPLICATION

MUSTARD & CO.,

4, DES VOSGES ROAD, CANTON.

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

PIANO, preferably Baby Grand. Good make and condition essential.
Full particulars to—
Box No 2257,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
12257

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED CHINESE STORE-KEEPER.
Apply in own writing, with copies of references, stating age, experience and salary required, to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
12258

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 P.M. at "Abertholwyn" No. 14, Peak Road, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Teak Folding Tables, Teak Overmantels, Lady's Writing Desks, Brass and Copper Fenders, Teak Flower Stands, White Lace Curtains, Pictures and Porcelain, Marble Mantel Clock, Brass Clock in Case (360 days), Draught and Fire Screens, etc., etc.
Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard with Mirror, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cut Glass and Silver Ware, etc., etc.
Double and Single Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Double Wardrobes with Mirrors, Marble Top Teak Washstands and Dressing Tables, Rattan Chairs and Tables, Toilet Crockery, etc., etc.
Bathrooms, Pantry and Kitchen Utensils.

ALSO
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CANTON BLACKWOODWARE.

Comprising:—
Curio Cabinet, Couches, Armchairs and Chairs, Lady's Desk, Tea Table, Wall Brackets, Flower Stands, Teapots, Square Tables, Overmantel, etc., etc.

AND
Plants in Pots, Electric Ceiling Fan and Light Fittings, etc., etc.
N.B.—All the Teak Furniture is light stained.
On view from TUESDAY, the 30th July, 1918. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms.—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
12259

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Eight Lots of CROWN LAND at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Regulating No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Area in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Premium
1	101	Aberdeen	100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
2	102	Aberdeen	100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
3	103	Aberdeen	100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
4	104	Aberdeen	100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
5	105	Aberdeen	100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
6	106	Aberdeen	100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
7	107	Aberdeen	100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
8	108	Aberdeen	100 ft. x 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-

VOYAGE TO EUROPEAN OR HOME PORTS.

WANTED immediately for a Government mail requisitioned vessel proceeding shortly West of Suez, Second and Third Mates. China Coast Wages paid in Sterling. Apply to—
c/o "China Mail" Office,
5, Wyndham Street.
22255

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify the Public that Mr. H. D. NOBONHA has left this Company, and has no authority to act for or on our behalf.
THE YEE KEE HONG CO., LTD.,
397, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1918.
12254

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had.

We supply Junket, Tablet on application.

12253

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th, to the 28th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.
12250

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th, to the 28th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the Company,
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1918.
12251



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Asiatic desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the P.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
58

PLANTING PAKRO SEEDTAPE is easy. You do not have to replant or transplant, because the seeds germinate and are the correct distance apart.

GRAUB & CO.

No. 10, ST. JAMES STREET, HONGKONG.
P.O. Box 622.
1845

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE To Be Let at the Peak for a year. Four Bed-rooms, Five Bath-rooms, Grass Tennis Court.
Apply—
E. POTTER,
Pricer's Building.
12253

TO LET.
SPEND your Holiday at Maple Bay (35 miles from Victoria, B.C., and four miles from Duncan Station). ROOMS To Let with Board in House on Sea. Bathing, Boating and excellent cod, flat fish and salmon fishing within stone's throw.
Apply—
M. R. SPRINGETT,
Maple Bay, B.C., Canada.
12255

TO LET.
COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street.
Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamoon, British Consulate.
For rent and further particulars apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
84, Des Vaux Road.
12217

TO LET.
HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
12252

TO LET.
NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 83 THE PEAK.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
2nd Floor Alexandra Buildings.
12253

TO LET.
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2600

INTIMATION

WATSON'S FRUIT SYRUPS.

A small quantity mixed with either

Aerated or Plain Water makes a

delightfully refreshing Summer

Drink.

Made in a great variety of

Flavours.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

12251

DEATH.

McCULLAGH.—G. D. McCULLAGH, M.M. Corporal, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Killed in action in France, March, 1918. Late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.
12255

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 26TH JULY, 1918

AUSTRIA AS MEDIATOR

CONSIDERABLE interest attaches to the speech that was delivered by Count CZERNIN in the Austrian Upper House a day or two ago on the subject of peace.

Signs have not been wanting for some time past that the people of the Dual Monarchy were growing weary of the war into which they were inveigled by their neighbours. They see no prospect of adequate compensation for the sufferings which they are undergoing. Russia is no longer a menace, and the triumph of the Central Powers—which, since the reverse in Italy and the check in France, appears more remote than ever—threatens to leave them only in a state of vassalage to Germany. The manifestations of discontent and disaffection amongst the masses have undoubtedly been a source of grave anxiety to the Government, and probably accounted in large measure for the peace overtures which the Emperor KARL made to France. The disclosure in May of those overtures, which proved unsuccessful, obliged the Emperor to give "proof" of his fidelity to Germany by dismissing Count CZERNIN, upon whose advice he was believed to have acted, and by submitting to a new treaty of alliance that virtually amounted to annexation. Now we find that Count CZERNIN, who is likely to be invited to form a new Cabinet owing to the collapse of Dr. SEIDLER'S Ministry, declaring that Austria is predestined for the rôle of mediator between the belligerents. He adds the important proviso that she must possess the full confidence of Berlin, but takes the opportunity

to warn Germany that the mere presumption that the terrible war is being prolonged to satisfy the annexationist aims of any foreign State will endanger the Alliance. In view of this utterance it is surprising that he does not claim on behalf of his own nation anything more than that she is "fairly free" from annexationist desires. Unless she is prepared to renounce such desires entirely, and even to make some sacrifices, there is little hope of success attending her efforts to arrange peace. It is true, as Count CZERNIN says, that she is less unpopular, less dangerous and more moderate in her demands than Germany, but that is not very convincing proof of her virtue. Nor is the fact that there is no direct friction between her and Great Britain of any great value in the present circumstances. So long as she lends support to Germany she is Great Britain's enemy. In any case, the *Entente* Powers are one and indivisible. That was clearly demonstrated when they rejected the Emperor KARL's offer to arrange peace on the understanding that the territorial demands of the Allies were limited to Alsace-Lorraine and that the Central Powers evacuated all occupied territory, Belgian sovereignty being unconditionally restored. It was urged on that occasion that if Germany should prove intractable her hand could be forced by arranging an armistice between Austria and the *Entente*, which would be followed by a revolution in Germany instigated by the Minority Socialists. Attractive as the proposal appeared, President POINCARÉ declined to entertain it unless Austria would cede Trieste and Trentino to Italy in exchange for Silesia. The Emperor KARL objected to this arrangement on the ground that France did not occupy Silesia, whereas Austria was in possession of Trieste and Trentino. M. RINOT, the French Prime Minister, confronted with the alternative of rejecting Austria's proposals or abandoning Italy's claims, felt himself bound to choose the former, and his decision was acquiesced in by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and endorsed by the French Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs who subsequently reviewed the negotiations. Since then, President WILSON has expressed his earnest sympathy with the nationalistic aspirations of the Czech-Slovak and Yugo-Slav peoples, and the Supreme War Council of the Allies has associated itself with the United States in this matter. When we remember the oppressed nationalities embraced within the Emperor KARL's "ramshackle empire" and the aims which the Allies have set before themselves, we cannot help feeling that there can be no short cut to peace such as Count CZERNIN suggests, but that, in the words of President POINCARÉ, the war can only be ended by the complete military victory of the Allies. That, happily, seems at last to be approaching.

Two cases of bubonic plague (2 deaths) and one case of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony on Wednesday.

Lieut.-Col. J. Urmsion Hope, 68th Brigade R.G.A., son-in-law of Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, has been awarded the D.S.O.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 6th July, 1918, amounted to 61,344 tons and the sales to 51,519 tons.

The following telegram, sent from London on July 20th, 1918, has been received by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak from Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock, and will be read with interest:—"Hongkong parties arrived yesterday, all well. Hancock."

The Police have received a report from the village of Fui Sha that a married woman, aged 23, committed suicide on Friday last by hanging herself from a pole in her cubicle. The reason for the rash act is not known, and there are no suspicious circumstances.

"I'M NO' TAKIN' IT."

"I'm feeling verra queer!" said Sandy M'Vea. "Do you drink whisky," asked the doctor. "Or smoke?" "Oh," said Sandy, "maybe a glass a day and smoke a couple of pipes." Well, cut out the whisky and tobacco, and come back next week," said the doctor, "by this time." "Feh!" called the doctor, "my advice will cost you half a guinea." "Never fear!" Sandy paused to reply. "I'm no' takin' it!"

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

July 24th.
LUNG'S TROOPS IN LUI-CHOW SURRENDER.
It is stated that Lung's troops, who have been besieged in Lui-chow city for nearly two months, requested the Canton leaders to allow them to surrender on terms. Over 1,000 of these troops have now been incorporated in the Canton forces. The war on this front is thus ended.

TONG SHIU-YEE.
A message from Shanghai states that Tong Shiu-ye has returned to Shanghai from Japan. Tong, it is said, will come to Canton with certain Japanese politicians who will offer their assistance to the Canton Government.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.
The 31st platoon of the Kwangai patrol guards arrived at Canton yesterday. Shum Chun-huen has requested the authorities to place one division of soldiers under his command in order to strengthen the Confederation Government. Steps are being taken to recruit this force in various places, and one of Shum's followers will be appointed Commander of this division.

July 25th.
THE SPECIAL PARLIAMENT.
In view of the fact that the special Parliament is to be opened on August 1st, the Chairman has urged the Speaker, Wong Ching-ting, who is in Shanghai, to come to Canton at once with the Northern M.P.s. who have promised to attend. Wong has replied that he and many other M.P.s. are about to leave Shanghai by the Japan mail, and will arrive in Canton shortly.

AFFAIRS IN KING-CHOW.
A report from King-chow states that Lung Yu-kwong, General Lung's brother, called all the leaders together the other day, and they decided to appoint Li Karpun, Chief Commander of all the troops who will be dispatched to Lui-chow for fresh attacks.

A large body of Lung's troops has been sent to meet those who previously revolted in the eastern part of King-chow. Fighting has been bitterly continued during the past few days, and Lung's troops have been defeated.

The situation of King-chow is affected by the surrender of the troops in Lui-chow. The bandits in King-chow, are also revolting with part of the troops.

SURRENDER CONFIRMED.
It is confirmed that Lung's troops in the Lui-chow city, are willing to surrender, if they are paid two months' advances. They are only too willing to co-operate with the Yunnan troops, as they are Yunnanese themselves.

The leaders of the Canton forces have received over 1,000 modern rifles from Lung's troops.

ANOTHER PIRACY.

JUNK ROBBED OF CARGO WORTH \$2,400.

A report has been received by the Police that on Saturday last, when Li Sze, master of the trading junk No. 1073H, was sailing in the direction of Tai Long in Mirs Bay, a long-boat containing five men came alongside and ordered the junk to stop. The men, who were armed with rifles and revolvers, clambered aboard, and, after threatening to do bodily harm to the occupants, drove them into a cabin and closed the door. The robbers then sailed the junk into Chinese waters, where they stole cargo to the value of \$2,400. After the robbers had escaped the men released themselves and set sail for Sai Mun, where they reported the outrage to the Chinese authorities and also to the Customs officials. They later informed the Police launch at Mirs Bay.

No arrests have been made so far.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 1 HONGKONG V.A.D.

Commandant.—Lady May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John.

Members are reminded of the monthly competition, which will take place on Monday, July 29th, at 5.30 p.m.

Roller bandages will be required.

Members will attend in alphabetical order as below:—

A.—D. 5.30 p.m.

E.—K. 5.45 p.m.

L.—M. 6.00 p.m.

N.—Y. 6.15 p.m.

Members may alter their turns by private arrangement.

(Ed.) M. RAJES, Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1918.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

Tokio, July 24th.
The Privy Council, presided over by the Emperor, has passed the Government agreement regarding Siberia. Particulars are not known.

ALLIES REQUESTED TO AFFORD JOINT MILITARY ACTION.

Vladivostok, July 24th.
The Provisional Government has requested the Allies to afford joint military action.

Two thousand Germano-Magyars and 1,000 Red Guards are opposing the Czechs, who are strongly entrenched on the Ussuri River; while a further 4,000 ex-war-prisoners and 8,000 Bolsheviks, with 43 guns, are fortifying the positions south of Khabarovsk.

FOUR THOUSAND COSSACKS JOIN GENERAL HORVATH.

Harbin, July 24th.
On July 13th, as a result of an agreement between General Horvath and the Czech-Slovaks, it is probable that 4,000 Cossacks in the Nikolsk region have joined General Horvath.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

ARSENAL EXPLOSIONS.

Two explosions, due to the heat, occurred in the magazines in Shensi and Shansi, respectively, and a large number of workmen were injured.

MEDIATION.

The President, Feng Kuo-chang, has requested Liang Si-ye to mediate with General Luk and has sent delegates to mediate with the leaders in Hunan and Szechuen.

AN APPOINTMENT REFUSED.

The Cabinet has approved of the appointment of Tso Yu-lin as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Communications, but Tso has declined the dual office.

FUKIEN TROOPS REWARDED.

Peking, July 23th.
Li How-ki has reported that the Fukien troops have re-occupied Tai O-shan and Ting Chow. The Government has accordingly awarded \$10,000 to these troops.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Aufu and the Communication Societies have co-operated and are busily preparing to elect Tso Sai-chang President.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.

The attention of Inspectors and Sergeants is drawn to D.O. 65, also to paragraph 4 (d) of the Regulations of the Governor-in-Council, set out at page 67 of the D.O. Book.

MONTHLY STATER.

Unit Commanders (see D.O. 1 (c) are required to render Monthly States to this Office on or before the 4th day of each month. Forms must be obtained from the Secretary.

PARADES AND PATROL REPORTS.

These reports are in future to be returned direct to this Office.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

Reference Orders of July 23/24, members of this Squad (except Ambulance) have been warned to report at Central instead of at the Wharves. Pending possible re-arrangement of duties, they will, after reporting, be sent out either on Section Duty or to the Wharves. If sent to the Wharves, they will report off to the Reserve Sergeant in charge, and not at Central.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

On page 6, the D.O. relating to Leave from the Colony is incorrectly numbered (9). It should be (6).

SERGEANTS.

All Sergeants are ordered to return their rifles to armoury between the hours of 5.15 to 6 p.m. on Friday, July 26th.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB.

The Band will play at the Club on Friday, July 26th, from 6 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.

GLENNING FUND.

This Fund has been opened for the benefit of the widow and infant son of the late Sergeant Glennings. A list is at Headquarters Club.

By Order.

T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

July 25th, 1918.

THE WAR.

ENEMY CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT 180,000:

'GERMANS' STAGGERING UNDER THE ALLIES' BLOWS:

PROBABLE RETREAT FROM SOISSONS MARNE-RHEIMS SALIENT.

BRITISH IMPROVEMENTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

THE KING'S INVESTITURE AFLOAT.

Franco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

MINOR ENTERPRISES.

London, July 24th. Sir Douglas Haig states:—We raided at night southward of Bucquoy taking 18 prisoners.

There was another raid, north-westward of Albert in which we took a few prisoners.

We repulsed an attempted enemy raid north-eastward of Behune.

Hostile artillery is active in the northern portion of the front, particularly in the neighbourhood of Loere.

GERMANY WILL NOT ALLOW DEAD AND WOUNDED TO BE RECOVERED.

London, July 24th. 6.40 a.m.

The Times' Correspondent at British Headquarters says that a captured German Army Order announces that the Allies will not be allowed in future to recover their dead and wounded. The former are needed for the identification of units, and the latter would only help to maintain the Allied fighting strength. If the Red Cross stretcher parties disregard the warning shot they will be shot down. The order has already been acted upon.

EARLIER CABLES.

INCREASED HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING.

London, July 23rd. 11.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports increased hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhoods of Villers-Bretonneux and Higgs and elsewhere.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

London, July 23rd. 10.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—The weather improved yesterday, and we carried out several long-distance reconnaissances. Twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped on the railway stations at Cambrai, Bray, and Lille, ammunition dumps near Armentieres and Bapaume, and on billets along the whole front.

Twenty-three hostile machines were brought down and three driven down uncontrollable. Three balloons were set afire. Ten British aeroplanes are missing. Rain prevented night-flying.

QUIET ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 22nd. 9.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Quiet has resumed on the British front.

We consolidated our gains at Rossignol wood, despite the enemy's shelling and bombing attack, in the course of which we captured six prisoners, a machine-gun and a grenade-wrecker.

The Germans, apart from their shelling, have shown no signs of disputing our recent advance at Meteren.

Yesterday our gunners carried out vigorous counter-battery firing, completely destroying in one area alone a big gun pit and damaging three others, causing five explosions and starting three fires in battery emplacements.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMANS' FIGHTING DESPERATELY.

London, July 24th. 7.15 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday afternoon, states:—There was no slackening to-day in the triangle battle base, which stretches from Soissons to Rheims. The German is fighting desperately to escape General Foch's pressure and to prevent the Allies capturing strategic points like Soissons and Ferretar-de-Nois. In the southernmost angle, where the fighting is confused, irregular and unceasing; but, on the enemy's part, it is a succession of rear-guard actions, fought by groups of men, having only a natural cover and helped by an occasional shell-hole, for heavy guns are not used much from sheer ignorance of the rapidly shifting line.

ENEMY GOOD DEAL FURTHER OUT THAN IMAGINED.

The Americans are using almost wholly rifles and automatic pistols very effectively. It must not be imagined that the enemy is attempting to prolong his stay in the pocket. He is continuing to make the best speed possible from it. He is a good deal further out of it than is imagined. His resistance is limited to the sheer demands of safety.

The weather to-day is the most disagreeable for weeks, but the scene is cheerful, in comparison with a few weeks ago when the trenches were being hurriedly dug to arrest the German advance. Now, where the enemy snipers once held the river, great guns are crossing on swaying pontoons along roads where once was stagnation. Everything is moving joyously forward and on all faces is an exultant smile of victory.

CROWN PRINCE THROWS IN LARGE FORCES.

Paris, July 24th.

Havas Agency states:—In order to delay as long as possible the probable result of Generalissimo Foch's masterly counter-blow—the evacuation of the Soissons-Marne-Rheims salient—the Crown Prince continues to throw large fresh forces into the battle furnace. With new divisions, mostly brought from Prince Rupprecht's front, added to the 60 already used since the beginning of the struggle on July 15th, he is keeping up his desperate resistance on both sides of the salient.

ALLIED TROOPS CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

Despite his opposing the Allied troops continued their progress yesterday, particularly astride the Ourcq, on the line south of Soissons, also on the northern bank of the Marne.

The bridgehead at Jaulgonne was considerably widened and strengthened.

Further progress was also made by the French and British troops between the Marne and Rheims, nearly a mile being gained between the Ardre and Virigny, where the enemy lost particularly heavily. A brilliant local attack, resulting in important gains, was made by the French troops under General Deboucy.

North of Montdidier an advance of about two miles resulted. The positions won give views over a vast area and had been strongly organized by the enemy. These gains are important in view of possible future operations.

'A SMALL SHOW.'

London, July 24th. 1.05 a.m.

Reuter's Agency, learns that the new French attack (cabled earlier) has further resulted in clearing the woods north-east of Sauvillers and Montcail and reached the western edge of another wood 2,000 yards east of Mally-Raineval. The advance reached a depth of two miles.

The French captured the heights dominating the valley of the Avre, and 1,200 prisoners and three guns were taken. The new attack is a "small show," and is not likely to extend much further.

The line between the Aisne and the Ourcq was advanced across the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road to the western edge of Vaux. This local attack was on a two miles front.

ENEMY CASUALTIES EXCEED 160,000.

Heavy fighting between the Ourcq and the Marne and immediately south of the Ourcq resulted in the French reaching the road at several places from Coincy to Armentieres, which village is south-east of Ouchy-le-Chateau.

Along the Marne the enemy destroyed some French across the river at Vincelles. The British, supported by French tanks, captured Marfaux, taking 100 prisoners.

It is estimated that the German casualties since the last advance exceed 150,000. IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE LINE ALONG THE AVRE.

London, July 24th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 2 p.m. on July 23rd, states:—On the night of July 22nd wind and rain-storms greatly hampered activity on the main battlefield. This morning it rained steadily, a violent gale rendering it impossible to work. Aviators are reducing the effectiveness of the bombardment.

The operation between Montdidier and Moreuil is interesting because it gives us again views over the Avre valley, which was lost early in April. Mally-Raineval, Sauvillers and Aubillers lie under the crests of hills dominating the river valley, the capture of which means that we have occupied the intervening hills and have effected a most important improvement in the line along the Avre.

FRENCH CONTROL ROAD AND RAILWAY TO AMIENS.

London, July 24th.

French experts point out that the French north of Montdidier now control all the roads to Amiens across the Plateau between the Avre and Noye valleys, and also that heavy artillery, which has been placed in three captured villages, protects the railway to Amiens along the Noye valley from bombardment.

TANKS ATTACK IN MASSES.

Amsterdam, July 24th.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's war correspondent states that enemy tanks never attacked in such masses. German guns smashed dozens, but they forced the road for the infantry.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANS' GIGANTIC CASUALTIES.

London, July 24th. 5.40 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 11 o'clock last evening, states:—It is known that the enemy have engaged from 60 to 70 divisions since July 15th.

A careful estimate reckons the total German casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners at 180,000.

HARDEST FIGHTING ON WHOLE BATTLEFIELD.

London, July 23rd. 7.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters stated at eight o'clock this morning:—Some of the hardest fighting on the battlefields is now raging on the new British front astride the Ardre and in Montagne-de-Rheims.

The British arrived at a point of concentration south of the Marne on July 17th and attacked on the morning of July 20th on a five miles' front between the southern edge of Courton Wood and the village Saint Euphrase. They were opposed by four German divisions, the 26th, 103rd, 123rd, and the 22nd, which have been engaged since July 15th, and have suffered very heavily in an attempt to pierce the Italian front with a view to reaching the Marne and turning the French positions at Montagne-de-Rheims.

The 123rd division suffered very heavily and was replaced by the 56th, which was to hold on at all costs.

The Highlanders, attacking south of the Ardre against Courton Wood, fought their way two miles across the wood and established themselves on the western border.

On July 21st, we reoccupied Marfaux, taking Saint Euphrase and Bouilly.

Yesterday we re-attacked south of the Ardre, and the Highlanders captured 200 prisoners.

At night on July 21st-22nd, our positions were very heavily bombarded. We renewed the attack and advanced our line, and, despite the enemy fighting with desperate tenacity, we won new and difficult ground.

AMERICANS CAPTURE JAULGONNE.

London, July 23rd. 5.30 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—South of the Ourcq we continued to press the retreating enemy.

We took possession of Jaulgonne and the woods to the west of that place.

FURIOUS FIGHTING BETWEEN THE MARNE AND RHEIMS.

Paris, July 24th.

A communiqué states:—Our attacks on both banks of the Ourcq have had satisfactory results, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy, who brought up fresh reserves. North of the river we captured and passed Plessier Hulen, reached the western outskirts of Ouchy and La Ville, and captured the village Montgru.

The French and Americans, south of the Ourcq, crossed the Chateau Thierry road and advanced their line over one kilometre. Eastward, the village Rocourt and the greater part of Chatelet Wood are in our hands.

On the right of the Marne we progressed a few north of Mont St. Pere and Chartres, which is ours. We extended our bridgehead at Jaulgonne.

Between the Marne and Rheims the fighting is most furious.

The French and British, between the Ardre and Venigny, are attacking strong positions, and have advanced over one kilometre. They inflicted heavy losses.

The British captured 300 prisoners and five guns in a local operation north of Montdidier, whereby this morning we captured Mally-Raineval, Sauvillers and Aubillers, which gave us 1,500 prisoners, including 30 officers.

THE POSITION AT MARFAUX.

London, July 23rd. 4.45 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters mentions that it was the Scottish regiments on July 20th which captured Bois-de-Courton, while the English battalions fought their way to the line resting on Bois-de-Rheims, deploying towards Marfaux. The enemy put up a tremendous resistance here, for they expected that this important tactical position would be attacked. Their reserves from the Crown Prince's Army arrived continuously and masses of guns maintained an intense bombardment.

The Correspondent only covers the operations till July 21st, since when, apparently, there has been desperate fighting. The reported capture of the important key position at Ouchy-le-Chateau is not yet confirmed.

GERMANS DESTROYING HUGE QUANTITIES OF MATERIAL.

Paris, July 23rd.

Havas Agency states:—There is an indication that the Germans, staggering under the repeated formidable blows of the Allied armies, might retreat from the Soissons-Marne-Rheims salient.

According to reports received last night, the Germans appear to be destroying huge quantities of material and munitions preparatory to evacuating this "pocket" created by their costly advance in May. They have experienced an increasing difficulty in maintaining their communications in the salient, being unable to utilize most of the railroads leading to the north owing to the constant activity of the Allied aviators and artillery.

GENERAL MANGIN TIGHTENING HIS GRIP.

To cover their rearward movement the Germans throughout yesterday made powerful counter-attacks along the whole battlefield in desperate efforts to check the Allied troops' advance. Despite opposition, Generalissimo Foch's forces progressed largely at vital points of the line. The village Epieds, six miles north-east of Chateau Thierry, was captured and much ground gained.

Important gains have been made also in the Soissons region, where General Mangin is tightening his grip on Mont-de-Paris, commanding the approaches to Soissons.

On the front south-west of Rheims the British divisions did excellent work yesterday, realising a further advance and taking a large number of prisoners.

At no point did the Germans, despite the fact that a large number of fresh troops were thrown into line, succeed in pushing back the Allied troops.

Enemy reinforcements include troops from Prince Rupprecht's army, who have been resting since the drive for the coast.

GERMANS DISPOSED TO FIGHT TO THE UTMOST.

London, July 23rd. 11.50 a.m.

This morning's news from the front between the Aisne and the Ourcq shows very little change, except that the French have captured Ouchy-le-Chateau. The enemy here is apparently bringing up guns and stiffening his resistance.

The Americans have occupied Buzancy, another half-mile nearer the Soissons-Chateau Thierry high road. Between the Ourcq and the Marne, the Franco-Americans continue to progress.

The French have regained all the ground lost on July 22nd in the region of Grizelles.

The Americans have captured Jaulgonne, on the Marne, and are continuing to advance. So far the prisoners number 300.

Farther east, the Germans, well supported by artillery and machine-guns, are stubbornly opposing the French attempts to cross the Marne.

The French yesterday afternoon stormed the heights north of Courcelles, also holding the bend in the neighbourhood of Chassons as far as Treloup, which the Germans hold.

The French crossed the Marne west of Reuil and beat off heavy enemy counter-attacks.

It is not anticipated that the Allied advance will now be so rapid, as the Germans have had plenty of time in which to bring up reserves, and appear to be disposed to fight to the utmost.

GERMAN REPORTS.

London, July 23rd. 11.40 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed the British at many points on the Western Front.

The enemy's violent partial attacks astride the Ourcq and between the Ourcq and the Marne were repulsed.

The enemy penetrated our advanced positions on both sides of Jaulgonne, but we threw him back to the river.

London, July 24th.

A wireless German official report states:—Between Soissons and Rheims we frustrated a strong joint attack.

AIR ACTIVITY.

Our aviators were very active on July 22nd. French and British pilots felled or disabled 37 enemy machines in numerous air-fights, of which the British felled 14.

In bombing operations 33½ tons of bombs were dropped in the daytime on enemy aerodromes and stations. Thirteen hundred kilogrammes of bombs were dropped in a night raid on the station at Mison Bleu, causing a conflagration and explosions. American squadrons collaborated with us in the operations on the previous day.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF CAPE COD.

New York, July 23rd.

A German submarine sank a tug and three coal barges on Sunday off Cape Cod. Men, women and children on board were saved.

The attack was witnessed from the shore. Two shells from the submarine fell close to the beach and four others on the mainland.

A seaplane drove off the submarine. Official circles regard the Cape Cod sinkings as an exhibition of German frightfulness in a vain effort to lower the American morale.

Italian front

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIAN REPORT.

London, July 23rd. 7.45 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—We captured a mountain-gun and six machine-guns and a large quantity of ammunition at Corno-di-Cavento on July 19th. We also recovered much bridging material abandoned by the enemy on the lower Pave.

London, July 23rd. 7.45 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—We captured the height northward of Berat, in Albania. Further eastward the French occupied the heights on the left bank of the river Holla.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM POSITIONS.

London, July 23rd. 7.40 p.m.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—In Albania, after a series of desperate struggles, which sometimes were hand-to-hand, we drove the Austrians from all the positions south of the Holla river.

We captured during the past two days 600 prisoners and 12 machine-guns.

FRANCO-ITALIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

London, July 23rd.

A Salonika message, dated July 18th, stated:—The Franco-Italian advance in Albania continues.

The Italians crossed the Devoli north of Berat, while the French on the right are clearing Gorn, one of the highest mountains between the Devoli and Skumbi rivers; and are threatening the high road between Struga, north-west of Lake Ochrida, which is occupied by the Bulgarians, and El-Bassan.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OFFENBURG STATION BOMBED.

London, July 23rd.

The Air Ministry announces:—Our aeroplanes yesterday afternoon hit the main station at Offenburg. Bombs were seen on the sidings.

One hostile machine was destroyed. All our machines returned.

We repeatedly attacked aerodromes last night, with good results. Fires and explosions were observed. We bombed and machine-gunned other targets.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING VISITS THE NAVY. WAR-TIME INVESTITURE AFLOAT.

London, July 24th.

His Majesty the King is visiting an important Naval depot, where he has inspected the biggest and most powerful naval force ever assembled. An idea of its formidableness may be gathered from the fact that these war-ships, placed end to end, would stretch in a continuous line exceeding 22 miles. American vessels figured in the pageant.

Admiral Beatty welcomed His Majesty, who subsequently went on board a destroyer and passed along the lines. The crews of the vessels cheered very loudly as His Majesty proceeded to the quarter-deck of the flagship for an unparalleled historical ceremony, namely, a war-time investiture afloat. His Majesty decorated the officers and men of the American and British Navies for gallant exploits.

AMERICAN SQUADRON AN INTEGRAL PART OF BRITISH FLEET.

H.M. the King, accompanied by Admiral Beatty, next embarked in a large and visited the American flagship. He was most enthusiastically received. At the close of the inspection, which included a visit to the engine-room, where His Majesty took a shovel and helped to coal the fires, the King learned that the American Squadron had become an integral part of the British Fleet for the duration of the war. In Naval matters, like signalling, where uniformity was imperative, the Americans have successfully learnt what they knew and have adopted British methods.

A LARGER AMERICAN MILITARY MOBILISATION.

Washington, July 24th.

When Congress re-assembles Mr. Baker will submit proposals to modify the draft ages, and for a somewhat large military mobilisation.

AMERICA'S NAVY.

503,792 OFFICERS AND MEN.

Washington, July 24th.

Mr. Daniels announces that the Navy personnel is now 503,792 officers and men.

(Continued on Page 6.)

"ASAHI BEER." CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



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WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER,
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Superior to Emulsions or Cod
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Each tiny Morrhua capsule re-
presents the medicinal value of a
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Recommended at the Paris Aca-
demy of Medicine, for loss of
appetite and flesh, to patients with
consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

Is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the lot of the majority of mankind.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the ailments peculiar to females of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommend themselves to females of all ages. They have helped thousands, and recommend themselves to females of all ages.

MONTERRAT
Lime Juice

Brings to your lips the juice of
the lime fruit.
It is a drink that is always cooling and refreshing.
The children love it. Order a few bottles today.
Large supplies have been lately shipped from London.
MONTERRAT is sold by all leading Storekeepers.



A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look
for the signature in White

Lea & Perrins

on the Red label and see also that the name
LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters
on the glass bottle.

Lea & Perrins' label and bottle are copied to such an extent
that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that
you are being supplied with the original and genuine Worcestershire
and not one of its many imitations.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
NEW GERMAN MINISTER
AT MOSCOW.

AMSTERDAM, July 24th.
A Berlin message states that Herr Hoff-
ferich has been appointed Diplomatic Re-
presentative at Moscow.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE ENDS IN
TREMENDOUS COLLAPSE.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE
SITUATION.

LONDON, July 24th.
Speaking in London, General Smuts,
referring to the general military situa-
tion, said it was most interesting and
most hopeful. "We are not entitled to
cherish extravagant anticipations, but
there is sufficient ground, after the hap-
penings of the last two months, for cheer-
fulness and gratitude." (Applause.)
When they thought of the anxieties of
March, April, and May, what an enormi-
ous, almost providential, change had
come about! The Great German offen-
sive of the Somme, Lys and Aisne had
ended in a tremendous collapse. (Cheers.)
We have been looking forward to the
offensive which was to paralyse our
armies and, finally, leading *inter alia*, to
the capture of Paris and to the end
of the war. Well, the great
blow had come and what had hap-
pened. On the Marne the tide had
been turned as it had been in 1914, but,
perhaps, in a more significant sense.
(Cheers.) "We hope and trust that this
time the tide has turned finally and con-
clusively." (Cheers.) Gaps in the Allied
Armies, due to the defection of Russia,
have been made up with much sterner
stuff from the United States." (Cheers.)

ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN
AUSTRIA.

FOODLESS AND BREADLESS
TOWNS.

LONDON, July 24th.
Confirming the view that the fall of
the Seldler Ministry is partly attribut-
able to the economic distress in Austria,
it transpires that at a sitting of the
Reichsrat on July 19th the Ministry was
sharply criticised in regard to the food
situation. For example, Deputy Tik said
that Western Bohemia had been flour-
ish and breadless for months and Pilsen
foodless for a fortnight. The conse-
quences there had been most lamentable.
The town was permanently under martial
law.

The Food Minister Paul, gloomily sur-
veyed the position and admitted that he
was not optimistic as to the future.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GENERAL MOBILIZATION
COMMENCED.

AMSTERDAM, July 24th.
A telegram from Moscow states that a
general mobilization was begun on July
17th.
The Czech-Slovaks continue to advance
astride the railway between Ekaterinburg
and Tcheliabinsk.
Soviet troops are near Enoslanovo, in
the western Urals.
The Soviets have abandoned Orenburg
and are carrying off all valuables. A
new Government has been formed there
under General Dufot.
Hunger revolution has broken out at
Uglich, Lublin, Vijnick, and Jaroslavl.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES' AGREEMENT WITH
MURMAN.

LONDON, July 24th.
The Russian Wireless has issued the
text of the Agreement between Great Bri-
tain, the United States and France and
the Murman Regional Council, providing
for co-ordinated action for the defence
of the Murman region against the Ger-
man Coalition Powers.
The Agreement describes the region as
the "former Alexandrovsk District of the
province of Archangelsk," and provides

that the *Entente* will equip and instruct
the Russian armed forces of Murman,
which it is stipulated will be under the
Russian command. The *Entente* under-
take not to interfere in Murman internal
affairs and the Regional Council under-
take to exercise the most energetic precau-
tions against espionage. The *Entente*
undertake to secure food and staple
requirements for the Murman population,
also the necessary technical equipment
and financial assistance for the Murman
Authorities.

The Agreement is binding until normal
relations are resumed between the Rus-
sian Central Authority of the one part
and the Murman Council and the
Entente of the other part. The *Entente*
disclaim the idea of conquering any part
of Murman and, jointly with the Mur-
man Council, declare that the only
object of the Agreement is to guard Mur-
man integrity for a great United Russia.

LATER.
NO INFORMATION RECEIVED ON
THE MATTER.

LONDON, July 24th.
In the House of Commons, replying to
Mr. King, Mr. Balfour stated that he
had received no information regarding
the Murman agreement, dated on July
23rd. Telegraphic communication with
British officials on the Murman coast and
Russia generally was very difficult.

PORTUGAL'S LOYALTY TO
THE ALLIES.

LONDON, July 23rd.
Reuters Agency learns that Senhor
Sistona Pais, President of Portugal,
speaking at the opening of the Portuguese
Parliament, emphasised Portugal's
loyalty to the Allies' cause, and referred
to the many proofs of confidence from the
Allied Governments, particularly the
British notification of the intention to
raise the British representation at Lisbon
to the rank of an Embassy.

AMERICA FEELS THE ALLIES

LONDON, July 23rd.
The American Food Controller, Mr. H.
Hoover, speaking at the Mansion House,
said that owing to America's efforts, there
would be no need to restrict shipments
of breadstuffs to Europe during the forth-
coming year. America could furnish the
pork alone the whole needs of the Allies
as regards meat. (Cheers.) Indeed
the period of anxiety of the Allies in
connection with essential foods is now
past. (Cheers.)
Mr. Hoover contrasted the food situa-
tion of the Allies with that of the enemy,
within whose lines the dominating fact was
hunger. The Austro-Germans were daily
seizing already the short supplies of the
peoples whom they crushed, and whose
loss of lives through malnutrition and
starvation during next harvest year would
be far larger than the casualties on the
Western Front. The Allies would make
every sacrifice, short of their own defeat
and the final extinction of the lamp of
civilisation to maintain alive, at least, the
people of Belgium and Northern France.

REDEEMING MESOPOTAMIA.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS IMPRESS
POPULATION.

LONDON, July 23rd.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert
Ceil stated, with regard to the operations
in Mesopotamia, that our ally the King
of Hedjaz and the Arab armies along
the line between Bera and Maan had
recently caused 2,000 Turkish casualties
and had destroyed two locomotives and
122 culverts, while the bridges and rail-
way communication between the two
points mentioned had been permanently
interrupted.

The Sherif Ali had captured five Tur-
kish convoys, aggregating 1,500 camels,
and the Sherif Abdullah had severely de-
feated the Emir of Hail.

Lord Robert Ceil stated that the Mesop-
otamian Political Administration is
making very satisfactory progress in
redeeming the country from the state of
ruin into which it had fallen under the
Turks. Thirteen Government primary
schools and four Municipal State-aided
schools had been opened and extension
classes in agriculture had been started.
The local demand for education was very
insistent and was being met as rapidly
as the supply of teachers permitted.
Large tracts of land hitherto untitled
had been ploughed up, mechanical trac-
tors and artillery horses being utilised in
this connection. The opening up of the
country by road, rail and improved water
transport, and the establishment of
security on the highways, had resulted
in an increase of trade and a reduction
in prices. The contrast between the im-
proved conditions in Mesopotamia and
those of the neighbouring country occu-
pied by the Turks had impressed the
population, whose relations with our
troops were excellent. The opinion was
frequently expressed that the British
meant well by the Arab race.

RETURN OF NATIONALISTS.

TRUE SOLUTION OF IRISH
PROBLEM.

LONDON, July 23rd.
In the House of Commons, when the
Nationalists were present after many
weeks' absence, Mr. Dillon gave notice
of a motion condemning the Govern-
ment's Irish policy as alienating and
exasperating the Irish people, and de-
claring that the only true solution of the
problem "is to put in operation without
delay the principles laid down by Presi-
dent Wilson in his historic utterance at
Washington's grave."

300,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS
MONTHLY.

LONDON, July 23rd.
In the House of Commons, Sir L.
Chiozza Money stated that 300,000
American troops are now crossing the
Atlantic monthly, of which two-thirds
are in British ships. Sufficient supplies
and war materials for the Allies are also
being carried. (Cheers.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 24th.
The silver market is steady.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

MAGISTRATE AS WITNESS.

A Chinese hawk was charged with
crying his wares in Hollywood Road.
Defendant emphatically denied the
charge.
Mr. Wood told defendant that he had
been a witness of the incident and had
heard his cries. He fined defendant \$4.

THEFT OF GUNNY BAGS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing 12
gunny bags from a godown at West Point.
Defendant admitted the offence and said
he was compelled to steal the gunny bags
and sell them, as he was starving.

Inspector Macdonald stated that defen-
dant drew the gunny-bags through a hole
in the godown wall.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to three
weeks' hard labour.

THEFT OF A CARPET.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a
carpet belonging to the chief officer of a
steamer in harbour.

Sergeant Murphy stated that defendant
had been working on the ship, and, when
searched as he was leaving, the carpet
was found on him.

Defendant stated that he took the carpet
to shield him from the rain.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced defendant
to one month's hard labour.

THEFT OF IRON RAILINGS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a
quantity of iron railing.

It was stated that defendant was seen
up-rooting the railings from an abandon-
ed godown at Hung Hom. He escaped and
sold the railings to a marine-hawker.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to four
months' hard labour.

A marine-hawker who was charged with
receiving the iron, well knowing it to
have been stolen, was fined \$25 by Mr.
Wood.

AN OPIUM DIVAN.

A Chinese was charged with keeping an
opium divan in Crane Street, and several
others were charged with smoking in the
divan.

The keeper and one of the smokers were
absent when the case was called, and their
bails of \$50 and \$5, respectively, were
estimated.

Another defendant, an old man of 75
years of age, was discharged by the
Magistrate, as the Police did not wish to
prosecute an infirm man.

A detective who raided the divan said
he caught the men smoking. The front
portion of the house was a silver-smith's
shop, while the back verandah was used
as the divan.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined each defen-
dant \$5.

SANITARY BOARD COOLIE
IMPRISONED.

A Sanitary Board coolie was charged,
on remand, with stealing a quantity of
canvas belonging to the Board.

A witness gave evidence to the effect
that he saw defendant selling some canvas
to a woman for \$2.50.

An Inspector of the Board said defen-
dant was a very cute thief. There were
over four sheets missing from the Ken-
nedy Road Hospital, and he believed
defendant had pawned them.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to nine
months' hard labour.

Another man was charged with receiv-
ing the piece of canvas, well knowing it
to have been stolen.

Defendant stated that his wife bought
the canvas from the coolie and he knew
nothing about it.

The woman said the man offered the
canvas for sale and she bought it for \$2.50.

Mr. Wolfe discharged defendant,
as there was insufficient evidence against
him.

UKRAINE HATRED OF GERMANS.

In a recent issue of the *Vossische
Zeitung* the Centre party leader makes
public what he said on May 8th in the
Main Committee of the Reichstag about
the real state of affairs in Ukraine.

"In Kiev no German soldier can show
himself unarmed. German soldiers have
already been shot down. Exasperation
against Germany is increasing. Rail-
waymen and workmen are planning a
general strike. The entire peasant popu-
lation is in the highest degree discon-
tented because of General Skoropadski's
decrees in favour of the large landed
proprietors. The peasants will expect
no grain and bloodshed must be expect-
ed if requisitions take place. Still
political consequences are, however, still
worse. Hatred against Germany is in-
creasing. It is further to be feared that
the new Government will seek union with
Russia at the earliest opportunity."

During a Reichstag debate Herr Cohn
(Independent Socialist) said: "The
world was made to believe that peace had
been concluded with Russia, and simul-
taneously Russia's territory was occupied
and invaded for no other object than to
steal corn and munitions." (Uproar.)

DEAR SILVER AND CHINA
TRADE.

VAST COMMERCE PREDICTED.

The following letter from Mr. Moreton
Frewen, a well known authority on the
subject with which it deals, appeared in
the *London Financial News* of May 27th.

On September 26th last silver touched
55d. per ounce, at which price the silver
in the rupee was worth rather more than
1s. 8d. To-day, at a trifle less than 54d.,
the rupee is worth 1s. 6d., and allowing
for freight and insurance home perhaps a
penny less. But for Lord Reading's
absurd attempt last November to buy the
American silver product for 86 cents an
ounce to supply the critical needs of the
Government of India, we should by this
time have had silver, merely because of
"demand and supply," at 55d., which
is the rupee at 20½d.

"DOLLAR SILVER"

Owing to the outcry in the *Financial
News* and in the *New York Sun* by per-
fectly disinterested writers, the Reading
"silver deal" was rendered abortive, and
we now have "dollar silver" - silver at
a dollar an ounce. I should perhaps ex-
plain that when the silver situation was
set out last December in these columns,
and in the *New York Sun*, and the *Far
Western Press* was thus notified, the
Governors of the mining States (most
ably led by Governor Boyle, of Nevada)
went to Washington, and on their repre-
sentation the price at which the Govern-
ment there sold its "Bland dollars"
to the Government of India was arranged
at a dollar an ounce. The present writer
pressed insistently for a price 15 cents
higher, and explained the advantages of
the higher price to a Financial Committee
in the India Office. However, a dollar
was the best Governor Boyle could do at
Washington in this, the very first effort
of international action on behalf of silver
for now twenty years. That this gener-
ation will never see silver lower than
a dollar an ounce is a safe prophecy.

TLS. 3 FOR A SOVEREIGN

It may have seemed an unpatriotic act
on the part of those of us who tried to
upset the 86 cents an ounce purchase
proposed by Lord Reading - but, was it?
We have now stabilized the previous six-
teen-penny rupee at eighteen pence, which
gives the Government of India a couple
of millions sterling more annually from
its sales of Council bills here. But that
is not a fifth part of the benefit the
great rise in silver has brought to India.
Ever since the war broke the Government
of India appears to have been obsessed
by the absurd idea how best to keep the
price of silver down, instead of allowing
it to rise flamboyantly. In this it has
utterly failed and thus the higher ex-
change rate for the rupee, the fact, and
the Mexican dollar will now gloriously
expand our export trades to 800,000,000
of small customers. We shall presently
see China, which has been in the years
past buying our sovereigns with Tls. 3,
buying them with Tls. 3; in which case
China will be a voracious customer for
our fabrics, and we shall build up rapidly
a vast China trade. But while that is
England's advantage from the rise in
silver, what of India? Does she lose
anything by reason of our gain and
America's? Quite the contrary. Silver
in 1915 was lower than 23d. an ounce,
and is now 49d., or 26d. an ounce higher!
Mr. Harrison's estimates of silver bullion
in India brought up to date show that
there are about 3,000,000,000 oz. of silver
in those hoards. So that the advance of
26d. an ounce in silver in three years
has added, while they slept, over
£200,000,000 to the stored thrift of the
very poorest of our fellow citizens of the
Empire!

A COLOSSAL DONATION.

Let us visualize this colossal donation
so reluctantly accepted by the India Office
- a donation about ten times greater
than India's National War Loan last
year. Great Britain's gross annual income
is estimated at £2,500,000,000; India's at
£200,000,000! The advance in silver pre-
sents India with a whole year's gross
income. If we press forward, if we do
not weary in well doing, because of nasty
things said of us in a nasty press, then
this nightmare of the silver market, now
for forty years handed over to the man-
ipulation of a small group of silver specu-
lators - from that nightmare the world
will have been saved, and the utter break-
down of our "gold standard" finance
mechanism avoided. Roughly, the pre-
sent position of the silver market is as
follows:

Gross production from the world's
mines 160,000,000 oz., of which
The silverminers take 130,000,000 oz.
India needs and will need 180,000,000
oz.

Africa needs and will need 80,000,000
oz.

Other subsidiary currencies, say
60,000,000 oz.

Required gross, 440,000,000 oz.

Silver deficit, 280,000,000 oz.

Practically we must call on North
America to furnish us with 280,000,000 oz.
more silver. It will require silver at
8s. an ounce for many, many years to
open the mines required to fill this Cur-
tisan gulch, and until it is done our trades
will be severely handicapped by the
"crime of 1873."

There is a further and an all import-
ant reason for silver at the old exchange
rate of Tls. 3 for a sovereign, and that
15½ to a ratio from which silver was so
wantonly degraded in 1873. Silver is a
by-product of both lead and copper mines.
Give us silver once more at 8s. an ounce
and we shall immensely expand the pro-
duction of both lead and copper, two
metals of great industrial importance
whether in peace or war. "Dearer"
silver means cheaper lead and copper and
spelter, and immense activity in the min-
ing, smelting, and reduction of these im-
portant metals.

OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

GERMAN ATTACKS ON BRITISH RED CROSS HOSPITALS.

LONDON, June 3rd.
Public opinion is incensed against the German beast for the bombing of British Red Cross hospitals miles behind the lines in France, resulting in the deaths of nurses and wounded and the maiming of hundreds of others. No crime has stirred the public so deeply since the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

Of course it is not more vile to bomb a hospital than to sink a hospital ship. Besides, the Hun has bombed hospitals before to-day. But this latest outrage strikes the imagination because it was on such a large scale; the raid continued for hours, and it was so deliberate in conception and methodically executed. Near Etaples there is a whole town of hospitals filled with our wounded, and the German airmen were sent there under specific orders to slaughter the defenceless.

The Hun is methodical even in his worst crimes; he generally does devilry with an object. It is believed that the object of attacking Red Cross hospitals, where our men were being nursed back to life out of the Valley of the Shadow, was designed to terrorise us into a resolve not to bomb Rhineland towns.

RAIDS INTO GERMANY.

With regard to Allied air raids into Germany, the civil population in towns and cities across the Rhine are now having to take the same medicine that they gave us here, and also the French, for three-and-a-half years both with Zeppelins and Gothas. We took it all without a whimper, but the Germans are squeaking loudly, being what they are. The German Press is calling upon the German Government to arrange with the Allies to bar air-raids outside the war zone. But we are not likely to relinquish this most potent weapon now because the original intent of aerial murder and massacre are finding out what it is like. In fact, they are only at the beginning of their troubles in this respect.

A good illustration of German psychology is supplied this week when, in response to the request of the Archbishop of Cologne, communicated through the Pope to our own and the French Governments, we refrained from bombing Cologne on the Feast of Corpus Christi. The streets, it was said, would be full of Catholics, and so would the churches. The German towns were spared on that day, but it did not prevent the German long-range gun from shelling Paris all day long, a church being hit, and young girls killed while in the act of making their first Communion. Moreover, the enemy sent his Gothas to bomb the city. It is no wonder that the authorities here are severely criticised for parleying with the enemies of mankind and pandering to sentiment.

A CONTRAST.

It is being asked why the Pope has been so solicitous to intervene on behalf of the German Catholics on Corpus Christi Day but has never a word to say against the killing of French Catholics at their devotions. This is the time of year when the first Communion of French girls takes place, and for weeks the Churches have been crowded with them and their mothers and friends. And, all the time the German long-range gun has continued to shell Paris. Yet there has been no word as to this from the Pontiff. His Holiness must, however, perceive the difference in the attitude of the German and the Allied nations towards his faith.

WHAT OF THE GERMAN FLEET?

Two years have gone by since the Battle of Jutland was fought on the "Glorious" First of June, and, although there is a good deal about that fight which is still far from clear, one fact emerges beyond question—the battle was decisive. Since the British and German navies met, and the Germans finally fled back to port under cover of a sea mist with our men in close pursuit, they have never once ventured out again with their High Seas Fleet. There has not been even a tip-and-run incident such as we had at Scarborough and Yarmouth in the early days of the war.

In the meantime the naval warfare has changed. The enemy has confined himself to submarine piracy, without achieving the decision he expected, and otherwise the whole of his surface ships might as well be non-existent. Some day after the war is ended we shall know in full what we owe to the Royal Navy; and perhaps, also, though this is by no means certain, we shall learn what the German losses were at Jutland in the greatest sea-fight of the war.

OVERSEAS AGENTS AND BRITISH FIRMS.

I am officially informed that the Board of Trade regrets to learn that some British manufacturers have broken off their relations with their agents abroad. The reason assigned for this step is that, owing to war conditions, it is impossible to deliver goods for export. These difficulties are considerable, but all the same the Board urges home manufacturers to bear in mind the position of their agents who find themselves unable to obtain supplies from this country.

The view of the Department is that a good agent is a valuable asset to a manufacturer, as any unit in his manufacturing organisation, and that "the retention of his services may assist materially in keeping together the goodwill of the manufacturer's connection, even if orders from overseas cannot be executed." There is a further point that an agent who finds his occupation gone as regards one particular firm will transfer his services and connection to someone else.

No doubt the majority of manufacturers have considered these points, which are fairly obvious to a business man; but

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Monsieur de Pannetier, French Minister, Plenipotentiary and Chief of the French Mission which has negotiated at Bern the exchange of prisoners with a German mission presided over by General Friedricks, gives details of the particulars.

An agreement was first come to for the exchange of men of 45 or of men of 40 having three children. On this count the French gained an advantage, as they had many more old soldiers at the front than the Germans at the outbreak of the war, especially in garrison in the North, notably at Maubeuge, where the Territorial garrison was taken prisoners. Men of this grade are to be exchanged without respect to numbers. Below that age exchange will take place man per man. In this respect France will benefit to begin with, for in August, 1914, the proportion was four or five Frenchmen taken to one German. These men will, of course, be first of all released.

On the other hand, since 1916 France has taken more prisoners than Germany has, and when the 1916 prisoners begin to be exchanged there will be more Germans sent back to Germany than Frenchmen restored to France. Prisoners will be exchanged when they have spent eighteen months in captivity, and this rule will prevail until the end of the war. The present agreement is signed as of August 1, 1918, but by consent will be renewable without notice until the close of hostilities. That is to say, as soon as a prisoner has accomplished his eighteen months of captivity he will be entitled to release. The exchange of prisoners will be effected in strict order of seniority, if one man in employ that word. A list of 200 men has been agreed upon by the French and Germans, that is, prisoners, for example, taken in January may be exchanged with prisoners taken in November.

It was stated recently by Lord Newton that the total number of men affected is 330,000.

AMERICAN V. GERMAN SOLDIERS.

The American soldier's opinion of the enemy is presented concisely in the first issue of a four-page newspaper published by members of Company C, 165th Infantry (the old 69th Regiment of New York). It is one of the pioneer publications of the American forces in France and is called *See What Happens*.

In an article entitled "Hand-Made Soldiers" is described the difference between the American and the German soldier, as follows:

"Those of us who have seen him in action do not underestimate the power of the German soldier. He is a perfect fighting machine, the greatest machine-made product that Prussian militarism after forty years of effort has shown civilization. But Fritz will be beaten."

"The difference between the American and German soldier is the difference between hand-made and machine-made lace. The latter is a perfect product; its stitches are in much closer accord and in much better alignment than are those of the hand-made kind, and yet it is not valuable. Tests have proved this."

"The American soldier is a hand-made one. Not as perfect as is his machine-made rival; he is nevertheless more valuable, because he uses and is encouraged in the use of what the German soldier is forbidden to use—his own brain."

American privates are fast thinkers. It has been said often by American Army officers that some of their privates, who did not know what it was to handle a rifle, could command men after a few months of training. As everybody knows, each American soldier has the opportunity of getting an officer's commission, but such is not the case in Germany. The German soldier must go into the army when he becomes of age and seldom does he advance himself.

There are a certain number who do not appear to understand. The Board of Trade appeals to these, and recommends them through the Board's Journal to retain the services of all good agents abroad, whether by the payment of a retaining fee or in some other way."

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

It is believed that the forthcoming Imperial Conference will be the most notable in the history of the country. The representatives from overseas will sit in the War Cabinet on the same footing as the Prime Minister and his British colleagues resident here. The subjects to be discussed are, I understand, the Imperial trade within the Empire; Federal Home Rule for Ireland; Rigorous treatment of enemy trade after the war; Control and preservation of Empire resources for the peoples of the Empire; and Retention of German colonies captured from the enemy. The Dominion Governments are particularly strong on the last-named point, probably because they know more than we do in this country about the German and his methods abroad.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The list of Birthday Honours published to-day is the first which gives after the name of the recipient the reason why the distinction was conferred. This is a salutary new departure, resulting from the recent discussions in the House of Lords, in the course of which it was proved that titles were sold by the political party managers much as a grocer sells a bar of soap. Only a few politicians figure in the present list, and they are men who have done good service for the State—Lord Riddell, for example, who has "made good" as Food Controller, and becomes a Viscount. One of the most interesting names is that of a journalist, Mr. John Merry Le Sage, editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *degen* of Fleet Street.—H.B.

THE LATE GORDON BENNETT JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.

[BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.]

Mr. Gordon Bennett was for a great part of his life a dweller in foreign lands, almost a nomad, and he was of mixed European parentage; and yet, in some respects, he was essentially American in temperament and in career. It was only the strange, new, and dramatic conditions of American life which could have produced a personality so varied, so daring, so contradictory. His father was a grim Scotsman, his mother an Irishman, and each parent represented faithfully the essential qualities of their race. The father had the rigid self-control, the hard-fistedness, the tireless industry of his nation, while the mother was exuberant, wayward, and pleasure-loving. The son had the gifts and the defects of both, and a good many others that were all his own.

The story of the *New York Herald* is too well known to require more than a few sentences. The father of James Gordon Bennett, arriving in America from Scotland, penniless, but able and daring, determined to found a newspaper. He had little or no capital; he produced the paper in something like a cellar; he did nearly all the work of it himself; and he started with the determination to make it known-somewhere, anyhow. And it soon became known, even to the extent of bringing at times violent assaults on the daring editor. It is one of the legends of American journalism that Gordon Bennett once brought out an issue of his young paper with the headline, "James Gordon Bennett horseshipped again." It may be a legend, but it typifies the man. He had made his resolve to be a great newspaper proprietor, and neither menaces, nor punishment, nor obstacles could be allowed to stand in his way.

In a comparatively short time the journal became a success, leaped to the very front of the newspapers of the country, and opened an entirely new era in journalism not only in the United States, but throughout the world. It was especially fruitful in extending the area of newspaper subjects and of newspaper enterprise. Nothing that touched humanity was considered by its daring proprietor to be outside the scope of newspaper treatment. Mr. Gordon Bennett was not the originator of the "interview"—that was due to the initiative of an Irishman named McCulloch, who was the editor of a St. Louis journal; but the *Herald* certainly brought this new method of journalism into vogue, and was the holdest and most frequent employer of it.

FATHER AND SON.

Old Gordon Bennett lived as simple and possibly as frugal as he was when he came, the penniless Highlander, to the land of promise. His son meantime had been gradually brought into the business, and never gave himself up to any profession or trade but that of his father. And thought their gifts were essentially different, the son was fully the equal of his father as a journalist; indeed, he did many things from which the more cautious father would have shrunk. He had the daring and the imagination to conceive, and the dauntless resolution to carry out, great projects; and he had an activity that was feverish even to the end. On the other side, he was a man incessantly in pursuit of excitement. He kept yachts, and then motor-cars; he played at all open-air games, with characteristic feverishness, and by preference at games that had in them an element of risk: polo, for instance. Indeed, it was Gordon Bennett who was the pioneer of that devotion to sport which is characteristic to-day of so many of his countrymen, and which was little known to the generation of the sedentary workers at the desk and in the factory into which he was born. Every triumph that American sportsmen and athletes have won since is due in some degree to the original impulse given to these pursuits by Gordon Bennett. He was the pioneer.

For many years he visited his native country but seldom, and sometimes he made a journey back and across the Atlantic as though he were paying only a week-end visit; forty-eight hours, and he was back in his native city, and his native country. Like so many other wealthy Americans, he made Paris his headquarters, and there he usually dwelt a good part of every year. But he was essentially a nomad, and there was no rendezvous of the wealthy and the fashionable where he was not to be found at some portion of the year.

NEW JOURNALISM.

He had the strength of a great leader of men, and he was not diverted from any purpose by the vastness of the expense or by the risks of those he employed to carry them out. And thus he brought into being an entirely new kind of journalism from the deskman of previous epochs. Thus there was a great intervention in Cuba—the forerunner of that vast transformation of Spain from a great Power beyond the seas to an almost entirely self-contained country, with all the conquests from the days of Christopher Columbus gone to oblivion. The Spanish authorities denied the existence of the rebellion; and Gordon Bennett commissioned Mr. James O'Kelly, who died the other day, a member of the present House of Commons, to establish the existence of the rebellion. Mr. O'Kelly, a man of great daring and enterprise, and one who had followed the French flag in many countries, took up the commission, though he knew, and probably Mr. Bennett knew, that the enterprise might involve death. Mr. O'Kelly

went into the lines of the insurgents in spite of the prohibition of the Spanish authorities; when he returned with his precious information as to the size and the formidable character of the insurrection, he was arrested by the Spaniards, thrown into a foul prison, and for weeks expected every morning to be ordered out to execution. He was released and sent to Madrid, and was able to return to his duties.

Similarly James Gordon Bennett gave to J. A. McGahan, one of the most brilliant journalists of the nineteenth century, the commission to accompany the Russian expedition which ended in the fall of Khiva. Again it was a mission that might end in death, either by the bullet, the altar, or by starvation; but McGahan did not hesitate; he went to Russia, was refused permission to accompany the expedition; then he hired a few natives and a few horses, followed in the pursuit of the Russian expedition, through the boundless steppes and deserts that intervene between Russia and Central Asia, and when he at last, after countless perils and fatigues, caught up the expedition he escaped punishment by the admiration his daring deserved. It was characteristic of Mr. Gordon Bennett's peculiarities of temperament that soon after this achievement McGahan was dismissed because he refused another expedition, the refused being caused simply by McGahan's anxiety to write his famous book on his expedition. I do not know that McGahan was ever associated with the *Herald* again, but he found magnificent opportunity in describing and making known to the world the Bulgarian atrocities, and his story was the beginning of the various enterprises, political and military, which have changed the face of the Balkans and the map of Europe.

SIR H. H. STANLEY.

Outside and beyond all these great figures whom Gordon Bennett brought to the service of the *Herald* and to the knowledge of history and the making of history stands the figure of Henry H. Stanley. Stanley was summoned to the presence of Gordon Bennett, who had been lost for years to the eyes of Europe; Stanley consented at once; the whole interview lasted only a few minutes; and Stanley soon started on the expedition which was not only to make him famous, but again to change the current of history, and to begin the recivilisation and the rearing of the great African Continent. This first expedition was followed by another, which gave Stanley the opportunity to explore the unknown parts of Central Africa, and led to a march by the side of which, in its daring, its dangers, and its achievements, the story of the Greek legions in Xenophon pales into insignificance. That expedition, it will be remembered, was devised by the journal in which I now write.

CABLE ENTERPRISE.

Another of the vast and daring enterprises into which this bold, wealthy, and restless man entered was in an entirely different line. Bennett was enraged by some collisions with the existing cable companies; and to enrage Bennett was a dangerous thing. He resolved to create a cable service of his own, and to make a cable company, as everybody knows, is one of the most expensive, gigantic, and perilous of enterprises. He was fortunate enough to obtain the co-operation of John Mackay—the grim Dublin man, with the iron face and the resolute mouth of a born leader of men, who had risen through the discovery of the Bonanza mine in Nevada from a working miner to a multi-millionaire. It was a powerful combination both in capital and in the characters of the two men, for they were equal in their energy and in their daring; and the defects in the temperament of Bennett were more than counter-balanced by the iron will and the steadier purpose of his partner. The cable undertaking is to-day one of the great companies of the world.

Outside his own country his success in newspaper enterprise was not equally unchecked. He started a *New York Herald* in London, but it had to cease after a struggle of some years. But the *New York Herald* which he founded in Paris has turned out to be a great success. It is a curious journal, especially as an illuminating glimpse into the inner temperament of the strange personality which was behind it. It deals little, if at all, with political questions; but, on the other hand, it is a complete record of the movements of the globe-trotter and the pleasure-seeker and the wealthy all over the world; every motor trip is recorded; every dance from Cairo to Lucerne; and to London; the theatre figures largely; and no marriage among the well-to-do escapes notice. It is also especially strong in sporting news. It represents, in other words, the activities of the moving world in which Gordon Bennett was alone interested. It was only in America, in his New York paper, that he showed interest in the world of politics. In that respect he could intervene often with effect. But his journal was never a real party organ; its course was as difficult to forecast as the meteoric movements of its nomad proprietor. But it should be said that Mr. Gordon Bennett was always on the side of clean government.

IN PRIVATE LIFE.

He remained amid all the distractions of his fevered life, and in spite of his remoteness from his country, and his paper, always an active and often an inspired journalist. He used the cable magnificently, so that he carried on his journal in New York even from his flat in Paris, and from his yacht or his motor-car, or wherever else he had set his wandering feet for the moment. He expected his servants to come to him across oceans and continents at his cable summons, and he estranged some of them by the disproportion between the trouble he gave them and the trivial task or necessity which he presented at the end of the journey.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th JULY, A.M.									
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.		
Vladivostok	5 a.	29.88	77	88	NNW	1	b		
Nemuro	5 a.	29.87	83	91	S	2	b		
Hakodate	5 a.	29.86	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.85	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.84	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.83	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.82	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.81	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.80	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.79	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.78	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.77	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.76	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.75	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.74	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.73	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.72	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.71	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.70	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.69	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.68	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.67	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.66	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.65	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.64	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.63	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.62	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.61	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.60	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.59	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.58	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.57	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.56	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.55	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.54	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.53	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.52	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.51	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.50	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.49	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.48	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.47	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.46	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.45	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.44	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.43	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.42	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.41	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.40	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.39	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.38	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.37	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.36	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.35	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.34	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.33	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.32	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.31	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.30	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.29	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.28	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.27	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.26	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.25	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.24	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.23	82	87	NW	1	b		
Kobe	5 a.	29.22	82	87	NW	1	b		



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SHANGHAI via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO ... "CHIPSING" ... Sat., 27th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "WOSANG" ... Sat., 27th July, 4 p.m.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri., 2nd Aug., 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Sat., 3rd Aug., Noon.
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	IYO MARU ... 12,300 Tons	4th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,500 Tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 Tons	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
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